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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. plane attacked & downed by Soviets off northern Japan.
Malenkov made friendly gestures to U.S., British envoys in Moscow.
West urged Russia to join UN group studying world atomic pool.
French Premier upheld in test on domestic economic reforms.

United States

Senate opened debate on McCarthy censure resolution.
Harlan named to Supreme Court.
Campbell to be Comptroller-Gen.
Davies dismissed from Foreign Service under security program.
President upheld Dixon-Yates.
AL moved Philadelphia Athletics to Kansas City.

WORLD AFFAIRS

COLD WAR

Reds Down U.S. Plane

'Peace' Gesture in Moscow

A U.S. Air Force RB-29 reconnaissance plane was shot down by Russian MIG fighters Nov. 7 near Hanasaki Peninsula of eastern Hokkaido in northern Japan. One member of the American plane's 11-man crew was killed.

The U.S. & Soviet Govts. exchanged strong notes of protest over the incident, but both evinced a desire to minimize its effect. It coincided with an apparently peaceful gesture by Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov. He had drawn aside an American Congressman and the U.S. & British Ambassadors at a reception in Moscow Nov. 7 and talked to them about ways of reducing East-West tension.

Air Incident Disputed

The USAF said the plane incident took place about 10 mi. from the Russian-held Habomai Islands of the Kuriles while the RB-29 was on a routine photo-mapping mission. The AF reported that the plane was "never in Russian territory" during its flight and did not return fire when attacked by 2 MIG-type fighters. The RB-29 was set afire & crashed on Hokkaido near the town of Kenebetsu. The crew members bailed out and 10 landed safely, but 2d Lt. Sigfredo Angulo of Los Angeles was killed.

The U.S. strongly protested the attack in a note to Russia Nov. 8 and demanded "all such moral & material reparations as lies within [the Soviet Govt.'s] power." Russia in turn sent the U.S. a note Nov. 8 charging that the RB-29 had "violated the state border" & "air space" of the USSR. Moscow said the U.S. plane first opened fire on Soviet fighters attempting to warn it off and the Russians were "compelled to retaliate."[1]

Pilot Says Fire Withheld

Capt. Anthony F. Feith, 35, of Chester, Pa., pilot of the RB-29, told newsmen Nov. 8 in Tokyo: his plane never was closer than 15 mi. to Soviet waters; he took evasive action when attacked & did not order his gunners to return fire because he hoped to escape & complete his mission. Feith's commanding officer, Col. Albert Welch of Dalton City, Ill., said the U.S. crew's withholding of fire was due to "some misunderstanding" and there would be "a different reaction" to "future incidents of this sort." Gen. John E. Hull, U.S. Far Eastern commander, said Nov. 9: "A more flagrant incident" of unprovoked attack by Soviet planes "would hardly be possible"; another photo plane completed Feith's reconnaissance mission under protection of Sabrejet fighters.

Fighter Escort Plan Studied

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Nov. 9 in Washington that the U.S. was considering a plan to provide fighter escorts for all American planes flying near Communist territory in the Far East.

Knowland Urges Break

Dulles defended U.S. Amb.-to-Russia Charles E. Bohlen, who was criticized by Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) for attending the Soviet Govt. reception in Moscow soon after the plane attack. Dulles said Bohlen had neither full information about the incident nor instructions from Washington and had "to make a very quick decision."

Knowland, the Senate Majority Leader, said Nov. 9 he was "deeply shocked" by Bohlen's action. Knowland again urged the U.S. to sever diplomatic relations with Russia to "censure" the Reds for shooting down U.S. planes. The Soviet attacks, he said, were "timed deliberately to attempt to cause a loss of face for the U.S. in the Far East" and the U.S. could not "either maintain our own self-respect or gain" Russia's by exchanging diplomatic notes after each incident."[2]

7th Clash Since 1952

The Nov. 7 incident was the 7th time a U.S. aircraft had been attacked in the same area in the last 2 years. 36 Americans were killed in the attacks. The U.S. demanded Oct. 9 that Russia pay $2,785,492.94 for the destruction of a B-50 bomber shot down by Soviet jets over the Sea of Japan July 29, 1953. The note charged Russia with "willfully & knowingly" making false statements about the incident. On Sept. 25 the U.S. accused Russia of lying about the fate of 8 U.S. airmen aboard a B-29 shot down by Soviet fighters off northern Japan Oct. 7, 1952 and renewed its demand for $1,620,205.01 damages.[3]

Japan Protests to Russia

Japan protested to Russia Nov. 10 that the Nov. 7 incident had involved a "violation of Japanese air" and that the Habomai Islands belonged to Japan "in accordance with the San Francisco peace treaty."[4]

Malenkov Voices Peace Hope

Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov told a U.S. Congressman Nov. 7 that Russians wanted "to live in peace, to continue to live & work & be friends together" with Americans.

Rep. Victor Wickersham (D., Okla.) replied that Americans had no fear of Russia but also desired friendship & peace. The exchange occurred at the official Kremlin reception marking the 37th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov introduced Wickersham to Malenkov.

Talks With Ambassadors

During the reception, Malenkov also talked with U.S. Amb. Charles E. Bohlen & British Amb. Sir William Hayter. Bohlen said later that "no business was transacted" in the conversation.

(The AP said Nov. 10 Bohlen had reported to the State Dept. that Malenkov: [1] proposed that the U.S., British & Soviet Govts. try to prevent relatively minor issues from becoming major problems; [2] advocated maximum use of practical diplomacy to ease East-West tension; [3] was cordial & friendly in his talk with the Western diplomats. State Secy. Dulles said Nov. 9 there was nothing sensational in Bohlen's report on the conversation with Soviet Premier.)[5]

Parade Has Peace Theme

Moscow's traditional Revolution Day parade Nov. 7 stressed defense against aggression and displayed virtually no attack weapons. The mili-

1—see p. 306B1 2—see p. 298E3 3—see Vol. XIII, p. 254E3; Vol. XII, p. 402P 4—Vol. XI, p. 290B 5—see p. 134G2 (Consult Index for other background references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

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tary march lasted only 23 min. and showed mainly anti-aircraft & anti-tank guns and rocket launchers. The usual flight of military aircraft was canceled due to bad weather.

In the main Revolution Day address, Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin declared that Russia's "most cherished desire" was to "continue its peaceful labor." But, he said, with Western powers "continuing their policy of whipping up new aggressive blocs & conducting an arms race," Soviet armed forces "must show great vigilance" and give "a worthy rebuff to anyone who intends to hinder our peaceful labor."[1]

Renewed Yugoslav Tie Sought

In another Revolution Day address Sept. 6, Soviet Dep. Premier Maxim Z. Saburov invited Yugoslavia to resume "normal relations" and "the old friendship" with Russia. Saburov was principal speaker at the annual Communist Party meeting in Moscow's Bolshoi Theater on the eve of Revolution Day.[2]

Reports Production Gains

Saburov, chief of the State Planning Com., said Soviet industrial output as a whole had increased by 2.8 times since 1940 and heavy industrial production rose by 3.4 times. He said Russia would have 3 times as much electrical energy in 1954 as in 1940. He gave these statistics on expected 1954 textile production: cotton—5.5 billion meters, 6% over 1953; wool—242 million meters, 56% more than in 1950; silk—520 million meters, 30% over 1953 & 4 times the 1950 output. He said Russia's area of cultivated land in 1954 rose by 13% over 1950, with about 17 million hectares of new land plowed.[3]

Churchill Asks Accord

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill urged the East & West Nov. 9 to "try to live in a friendly way with each other."

Churchill told the traditional Lord Mayor's banquet in London that the West's policy of "strength maintained by unity" might lead "in a few years" to "a broad, smooth causeway of peace & plenty instead of roaming & peering around on the rim of hell." He said communism & government by officials "in a sealed pattern" were the Russians' own affair as long as they did not endanger the freedom of other nations.[4]

(Lester B. Pearson, Canadian State Secy. for External Affairs, said in Detroit Nov. 8: the West should go half-way "or even beyond" in meeting Soviet overtures for a settlement and should avoid both an "attitude of defeatism or a posture of provocation.")[5]

'Ike' Sees War Threat Eased

Pres. Eisenhower said in Boston Nov. 8 that the "possibility of permanent peace" was "more promising than in any time in recent years" despite such "provocation" as the shooting down of a U.S. plane over Japan by Soviet fighters.[6] The President told a meeting of the Natl. Council of Catholic Women that understanding of the emotions & motivations of the peoples of other nations was "essential to lasting peace."[7]

*Britain, France, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Belgium, Portugal. 1—see Vol. XIII, p. 375A3 2—pp. 355A3, 67B2 3—pp. 374B3, 142F1, 41E2 4—p. 214A3 5—p. 1B2 6—p. 369B1 7—p. 349C1 8—p. 361E1 9—p. 305F1 10—Vol. XI, p. 274B 11—Vol. VI, 324H 12—Vol. XIII, 419F3

OTHER WORLD NEWS

U.S. Modifies Atom Plan

The U.S. dropped one of the major points in its "atoms for peace" world pool plan Nov. 5 and proposed that the project be given the status of a UN specialized agency.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. that the original U.S. proposal, presented to the UN by Pres. Eisenhower last December, had visualized an international agency that would itself physically hold and distribute fissionable materials contributed by its members. But after Soviet rejection of the plan, Lodge said, the U.S. & 7 other nations* negotiating to establish a world pool agreed on this change:

> Each atomic power would retain its own fissionable material, earmarking part for agency use. The world agency then would act as a clearing house for requests for fissionable material. Donor nations would transmit material directly to projects indicated by the world agency. The agency would be created by negotiations, "already in progress" among interested Govts., leading to the conclusion of a treaty subject to "the usual . . . processes of ratification." The agency would "consult & cooperate as appropriate" with other UN bodies & national atomic energy groups.

The exact relationship between the world atomic agency & the UN "must, of course, await creation of the agency itself," Lodge said, but the U.S. believed it should be "similar to that of the specialized agencies" of the UN.

Lodge proposed that UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld call an international conference of scientists & government representatives next year to discuss all phases of peaceful use of atomic energy.

Soviet Offered Role

Lodge emphasized that "the door is still open" for Russian participation in the project.

But Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky replied Nov. 8 that success of the U.S. plan was highly problematical without prior prohibition on the use of atomic weapons. He said the new American version of the pool plan was more restricted than that proposed last December.

The West offered Nov. 9 to include Russia in an advisory group for the projected world scientific conference. Paul Martin of Canada proposed to the Political Com. that a committee made up of the U.S., Britain, Canada, France, Russia, India & Brazil be delegated to advise Hammarskjöld on invitations & the agenda for the conference.[8]

Yoshida Visits U.S.

Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida visited Washington Nov. 7-10 and announced jointly with Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 10 that the U.S. would aid the Japanese economy by supplying surplus agricultural goods. U.S. officials said Japan would receive $10 million worth as a gift and buy $90 million worth. The Nov. 10 communiqué pledged U.S. Japanese cooperation with free nations to "maintain & promote the peace & prosperity of Asia." It contained an American expression of regret over the atomic radiation sickness suffered by 23 Japanese fishermen (after a U.S. H-bomb test in the Pacific Mar. 1) and the death Sept. 23 of Aikichi Kyboyama, one of the victims.

Yoshida told a Japan Society dinner in New York Nov. 5 that his country was in an "unhappy economic position" and menaced as "the ultimate prize of Communist conquests in the Pacific. (Chrmn. Alexander S. Wiley [R., Wis.] of the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. proposed in a speech at the same dinner that the U.S. increase financial, technical & political aid to free Far Eastern states to offset the "clear & present danger" of new Red aggressions & an economic crisis in Japan.) Yoshida, addressing the Natl. Press Club in Washington Nov. 8, advocated a $4 billion-a-year Marshall Plan for underdeveloped Asian countries as the only measure adequate to "tip the scales against communism."

The Japanese Premier had visited Ottawa (Sept. 27) & Paris (Oct. 4) prior to his visit to the U.S.[9]

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Burmese-Japanese World War II peace treaty & reparations agreement signed in Rangoon Nov. 5 gave Burma about $250 million worth of Japanese machinery, other goods, loans & technical aid for 10 yrs.[10] . . . **Constantin von Neurath,** 81, Nazi Forgn. Min. until 1938 & war-time Protector of Bohemia-Moravia, was freed from Spandau Prison in Berlin by the Big 4 Allies Nov. 4 because of illness. He had served 8 yrs. of a 15-yr. sentence for war crimes in Czechoslovakia. He was the first of the major 1946 Nuremburg defendants to be freed.[11] . . . **Albert Schweitzer,** 79, speaking in Oslo Nov. 4 as 1952 Nobel Peace Prize winner, said that "the more we become supermen" through science "the more we become inhuman." "The horror of this experience must arouse us out of our stupor so we can direct our wills & our hopes" toward abolition of war. (No Nobel Peace Prize was awarded this year.)[12]

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McCARTHY

Censure Session Opens

The Senate ended a 2½-mo. recess & convened at noon Nov. 8 to consider the Watkins Com. report on censuring Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) for contempt of the Senate Elections Subcom. & its members and for abusing Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker.[1]

Chrmn. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) of the Select Censure Com. submitted the amended report Nov. 9.[2] Actual debate began Nov. 10. The proceedings from the very beginning were marked by bitter clashes between McCarthy & members of the committee.

The Nov. 8 session started shortly after McCarthy received the Patriotic Service Medal of the American Coalition, a group of 98 patriotic societies. The presentation was in Vice Pres. Nixon's office during Nixon's absence. McCarthy said during the ceremony that the issue of the censure session was "whether a Senator can speak frankly." He pledged to talk about "wrongdoing, dishonesty & incompetence" in Govt. regardless of the Senate's action.

Red Anti-McCarthyism Cited

As the other Senators entered the Senate chamber Nov. 8, they found on each desk a mimeographed pamphlet distributed by McCarthy's staff. It contained 19 pages of anti-McCarthy editorials from the Communist *Daily Worker*. The cover sheet bore this quotation from a *Worker* editorial: "THROW THE BUM OUT." According to the pamphlet, this was "official Communist Party line on Sen. McCarthy."

Clash Over Amended Report

Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) announced at the beginning of the opening session Nov. 8 that the Watkins Com. was making "slight modifications" in its report before submitting it. McCarthy immediately objected that it was "highly improper" to "throw a new report at me now." Watkins said most changes were typographical, that "4 or 5 lines" were being deleted as "an obvious error" and that the main change was in a resolution to implement the report. McCarthy denounced the committee's position as "imbecilic." But after nearly an hour of wrangling, McCarthy read the changes, agreed they were inconsequential.

New Senators Sworn

Main business of the Nov. 8 session was the swearing in of 5 new Senators to fill unexpired terms: Chas. E. Daniel (D., S.C.), Ernest S. Brown (R., Nev.), Norris Cotton (R., N.H.), Mrs. Hazel Abel (R., Neb.) & Roman Lee Hruska (R., Neb.). Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) moved Nov. 8 to the Democratic side of the Senate (he had quit the GOP during the 1952 election campaign).[3]

The Nov. 9 session was devoted to tributes to Senators who had died.

McCarthy Accuses Committee

McCarthy made public Nov. 9 the text of a speech he said he planned to make during Senate debate next day. But he had it printed in the *Congressional Record* without actually reading it before the Senate.

McCarthy charged in the undelivered speech that the Watkins Com. was the CP's "unwitting handmaiden," its "involuntary agent." He said the committee did the CP's "work," "cooperated in the achievement of Communist goals" and, "in writing its report, it imitated Communist methods." McCarthy charged that investigations of communism usually were diverted into investigations of the investigators. He considered this an indication of how the CP got non-Communists to work for Red objectives.

McCarthy predicted that he would be censured and that this meant a temporary but "major victory" for the Communists because it slowed the fight against communism. He said he was "the symbol of resistance to Communist subversion—that the nation's fate is in some respect tied to his own fate." He held that he was being censured only because of his fight against communism.

McCarthy denounced, as deserving a large share of the credit for censuring him, the "anti-anti-Communists," a group "as powerful as it is ruthless," which "has at its beck & call the greater part of the opinion-moulding machinery" of the U.S., "dominates the nation's literature," "has enlisted a majority of the press" and "manages the Luce empire." He promised to expose "the blatant prejudice of some of the Watkins Com. members."[4]

McCarthy noted how strongly the CP backed the censure move. He said, "It does not follow necessarily that an objective of the Communist Party is ipso facto contrary to the interests of the United States," but "the strongest presumption lies in this direction."

According to McCarthy: In 1940 ex-Rep. John J. O'Connor (N.Y.) admitted he had unknowingly done the CP's work "in helping to pillory Martin Dies"; O'Connor in 1934 was a member of the Bulwinkle Com. which heard Dr. Wm. A. Wirt "disclose his personal knowledge of traitors high in Govt. circles"; but Wirt was ridiculed and "died a discredited man"; O'Connor later said Wirt's story was true.

McCarthy Vs. Watkins Case

Watkins said early Nov. 10 that he was "under some physical limitations" (he had fainting spells due to a "spastic stomach muscle") and asked to state the committee's case "without interruption." McCarthy, however, insisted on defending himself by posing many questions. At one point he hinted that Watkins was using his disability to run out on debate.

McCarthy's questions were designed to show that: (a) he was justified in refusing to appear before the Senate Elections Subcom. when it investigated him; (b) he had not denounced Brig. Gen. Ralph A. Zwicker "for refusing to criticize his superior officer"; (c) Watkins Com. members were prejudiced against him.

McCarthy accused Watkins of refusing during committee hearings to let him introduce necessary evidence. He indicated that one reason he did not appear before the Election Subcom. was that its "star witness" was "known to the committee to be mentally deranged."*

Watkins denied that committee members were prejudiced. But he said that a "completely neutral" Senator would have to be "deaf, dumb & blind" & "a moron."[4]

Sen. Francis Case (R., S.D.), a Watkins Com. member, asked Nov. 10 whether Senators were to "welsh" on their job for "fear" they would be accused of aiding the Communists if they acted against McCarthy. Case lauded McCarthy for alerting Americans against the Red danger but observed that "honorable service in one field does not create immunity" in others.

McCarthy was defended Nov. 10 by Sen. John Marshall Butler (R., Md.), who said he disapproved of some things McCarthy did but felt censuring McCarthy might lead to severe limitations on Senatorial conduct.

Anti-McCarthy Fund Charged

Msgr. Edward R. Martin, pastor of a Roman Catholic church in the Bronx, charged at a Catholic War Veterans communion breakfast Nov. 7: "I personally know that over $5 million has been pooled to kick Joe [McCarthy] out of the Senate," and "the reason is solely because of his Catholic ideals." Martin, who retired in 1952 as chief of First Army chaplains, refused to give reporters any information about the anti-McCarthy fund.

The story of the fund was derided as "a figment of the imagination" Nov. 8 by Freedom House Chrmn. Whitney North Seymour, Pres. Harry D. Gideonse & Vice Pres. George P. Ford, a Roman Catholic pastor. 7 Colgate U. faculty members, in telegrams to Martin & Francis Cardinal Spellman Nov. 9, denied that the movement against McCarthy was anti-Catholic.

McCarthy Predicts 'Lynching'

McCarthy said in a CBS-TV interview Nov. 7 that the censure session would be a "lynching bee," that every Democrat would vote to censure him. He called the session a "lynch party" in a letter to Watkins (made public Nov. 4).

*The man involved was Robert Buyers, Columbus, O. builder whose operations had been praised by McCarthy in a housing report and who, according to the Senate Elections Subcom., twice engaged McCarthy "to appear at promotional dinners . . . for a fee of $500 & expenses."

1—see p. 323D1 2—see pp. 323E2-324B3 3—see p. 262F-G2 4—see p. 358G1

Harlan to High Court

Judge John Marshall Harlan, 55, of the 2d Federal Circuit Court of Appeals (N.Y., Conn., Vt.) was named by Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 8 for appointment to the Supreme Court to succeed the late Robert H. Jackson.[1] He was nominated formally Nov. 9.

Wide World

HARLAN

Facts on Harlan. Republican. Grandson of the late Assoc. Supreme Court Justice John Marshall Harlan of Kentucky who served 1877-1911. Born in Chicago May 20, 1899. Educated at Princeton & Oxford (Rhodes scholar). Received N.Y. Law School degree 1924 and was admitted to N.Y. bar. Asst. U.S. Attorney 1925-27. Special Asst. Atty. General 1928-30. Counsel to N.Y. State Crime Comm. 1951-53. Member of N.Y. law firm Root, Ballantine, Harlan, Bushby & Palmer from 1932 until appointed to appeals court by Pres. Eisenhower in Mar. 1954. Air Force colonel 1943-45. Married Ethel Andrews Nov. 10, 1928. Homes in New York & Weston, Conn. One daughter, Mrs. Eve A. Newcomb.

Campbell Named Comptroller

Atomic Energy Comm. member Joseph Campbell, 54, was chosen by the President Nov. 8 to become $17,500-a-yr. Comptroller General of the U.S. The nomination was sent to Senate Nov. 9.[2] Campbell, a Republican & an accountant, was on leave as Columbia U. treasurer. Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R., Me.) had refused an offer of appointment as Comptroller General Nov. 6.[3]

Other Appointments

Theophil Clark Kammholz, 45, of Chicago as $15,000-a-yr. NLRB general counsel† effective when Geo. John Bott's term expires in December; Nov. 8.[4] . . . Asst. Agriculture Secretaries: Ervin L. Peterson, 45, director of Oregon State Agriculture Dept., Nov. 8 (to succeed J. Earl Coke, whose resignation was accepted Oct. 15)[5]; Earl L. Butz, Purdue U. agricultural economist, July 23 (to succeed John H. Davis, who resigned as of July 31).[6] Interior Dept. solicitor Clarence A. Davis, 62, as Interior Undersecy.; July 16 (to succeed Ralph A. Tudor, who resigned, effective Sept. 1).[7] . . . David S. Smith, 36, of Greenwich, Conn., to a newly-created post as Asst. AF Secy. for manpower & personnel; Oct. 19. . . . Warren Randolph Burgess as Treasury Undersecy.; July 23.[8] . . . C. Canby Balderston, 57, Republican, dean of U. of Pa.'s Wharton School of Finance & Commerce, as a Fed. Reserve Board member‡; Aug. 2 (to succeed Oliver S. Powell, who resigned in 1952).[9] . . . Chas. I. Schottland, 47, Los Angeles Republican, director of Calif. Dept. of Social Welfare, as Fed. Social Security Comm.; July 19 (to succeed John Wm. Tramburg, who was to return to his old post as Wisconsin's public welfare director).[10] . . . Frederick Stueck, 48, St. Louis Republican lawyer, as Fed. Power Comm. member§; June 29 (to succeed Dale E. Doty, whose term expired). . . . Wm. A. Brett, Alliance, O. kitchen equipment mfr., as director of the U.S. Mint (to succeed Nellie Tayloe Ross, who resigned in 1953). . . . Glenn W. Sutton, U. of Ga. finance prof., to Tariff Comm.¶; July 23 (to succeed Geo. McGill, whose term expired). . . . Rear Adm. Arthur A. Ageton as Amb. to Paraguay; July 23.

Gen. J. Lawton Collins as U.S. special representative in South Viet Nam with rank of ambassador; Nov. 3.[11] . . . Maj. Gen. Herbert B. Loper, 58 Oct. 22, as chairman of Military Liaison Com. to Atomic Energy Comm. (to succeed Robert Lebaron, who resigned, effective Aug. 1).[12]

(Christopher H. Phillips, 33, was appointed Oct. 15 as Deputy Asst. State Secy. for Intl. Affairs. Democrat Richard F. Mitchell was elected June 21 as ICC chairman for one year starting July 1. He succeeded J. Monroe Johnson.)

Resigned. Amb.-to-Burma Wm. Jos. Sebald Nov. 6 (to become Deputy Asst. Secy. of State Dept.'s Far Eastern Affairs Bureau).[13] . . . Amb.-to-Portugal M. Robt. Guggenheim Aug. 10.[14] . . . Amb.-to-Iraq Burton Yost Berry, 52, June 30 (retired).[15]

The White House announced Nov. 5 that NLRB member Albert C. Beeson had decided not to accept reappointment when his term expires Dec. 15 because of his wife's illness.[16]

'Ike' Backs GOP On Jobs

Pres. Eisenhower at his press conference Oct. 27 said he approved a new system of funneling federal jobs through the Republican Natl. Com.

The system, installed 2 weeks previously by Charles F. Willis Jr., aid to Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams, required all federal agencies to give the committee monthly reports on job vacancies & weekly reports on vacancies filled. Republican Congress members & state leaders were to channel job requests through the committee.

The President said this system was intended: (a) to get the best applicants for Govt. jobs, (b) to get the White House out of the Govt. job channel and (c) to make a record of recommendations so that responsibility could be placed in case of trouble. He said that standing orders prohibited political favorism in civil service and that responsible officials were told not to discriminate on the basis of party affiliation.

Leaders of Govt. employe unions, however, denounced the plan as an effort to "undermine the merit system" by filling Govt. jobs "through political sources."

The White House confirmed Oct. 28 that Willis, in memos sent all agencies "months ago," had advised giving more Govt. jobs to "qualified loyal Republicans of proven ability" to "do a better job of government" and "earn votes of confidence next November & in 1956."[17]

Davies Dismissed

John Paton Davies Jr., 46, $14,300-a-yr. career diplomat, was dismissed by State Secy. John Foster Dulles under the Eisenhower security program Nov. 5 on grounds he lacked "judgment, discretion & reliability."*

Dulles based his action on the unanimous decision Aug. 30 of a special, 5-member hearing board headed by Lt. Gen. Daniel Noce, retired Army Inspector General.[18] Dulles said neither he nor the board had found Davies "disloyal in the sense of having any Communistic affinity or consciously aiding or abetting any alien elements hostile to the United States, or performing his duties or otherwise acting so as intentionally to serve the interests of another government in preference to [U.S.] interests."

Under the Eisenhower security order, Dulles said, "it is not enough that an employe be of complete & unswerving loyalty. He must be reliable, trustworthy, of good conduct & character." He said the board recommended Davies' ouster because Davies' "observation & evaluation of the facts [in reporting to superiors], his policy recommendations, his attitude with respect to existing policy and his disregard of proper forbearance & caution in making known his dissents outside privileged boundaries were not in accordance with the standard required of Forgn. Svc. officers. . . ."

Davies, recalled from his post as counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Lima, Peru, was told of the decision Nov. 5. He said he would "not contest" Dulles' action lest further "recrimination" "detract from the strength of my country in its mortal struggle with the Communist enemy."

Wide World

DAVIES

Davies told Dulles he would "welcome release to the public of the whole record . . . including my 1950 recommendations that we seek a preventive showdown with" Russia.

Dulles said at his press conference Nov. 9 that publishing the full record would harm national interests and involve disclosure of secret documents whereas releasing a partial record would be unfair.

Interpreting Davies' proposal of a "preventive showdown" as a recom-

*Dismissal meant loss of all retirement benefits. Davies had served 23 years, would have been eligible to retire on pension within 4 years. Instead, he was to receive in lump sum all his contributions to retirement fund. [See p. 276A1]

†4-yr. term ‡Remainder of 14-yr. term started Feb. 1, 1952 §5-yr. term ¶Remainder of 4-yr. term ending June 16, 1960 1—see p. 343B3 2—pp. 341D1, 255E1 3—93G1 4—315A2 5—Vol. XIII, 59P 6—XIII, 325D2 7—XIII, 59L 8—XIII, 436E2 9—XII, 215H 10—XIII, 400E1 11—XIII, 266D1 12—p. 351D1 13—282G1; Vol. XIII, 120H; XII, 118K 14—XIII, 217D 15—XII, 184C 16—p. 62C3 17—358B3 18—Vol. XIII, 404E3

mendation for a "preventive war," Dulles said "any idea" of such war was "wholly out of the question" as far as the U.S. was concerned, was "abhorrent" both to Pres. Eisenhower & the pervious Democratic Admin.

(Some Davies colleagues said a "showdown" could be confined solely to talks backed by military might ready for use if needed.)[1]

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said Nov. 8 that Davies' ouster was "many years & many lives too late."[2] Ex-Amb.-to-Russia George F. Kennan said on behalf of Davies Nov. 5 that "under the most charitable interpretation," the ouster "represents a tragic misunderstanding and cannot be conducive to competence in the administration of the Forgn. Svc." Kennan expressed "greatest respect for [Davies'] integrity, his judgment & his insight" and said "he deserved better of the Govt."[3]

Davies on China Policy

Davies, in a Nov. 2 letter to Noce (made public Nov. 5), had defended himself against charges that he "actively opposed & sought to circumvent" U.S. policy toward China in 1944-45.

According to Davies' letter: He understood that U.S. policy in 1944-45 provided for support of the Nationalist Govt. & its leader, Chiang Kai-shek, but also of "the maximum Chinese force, including Communist," in the war against Japan.[4] He did not think records would show that he recommended ending support of Chiang. But he believed the Natl. Govt. then was declining, the Communists gaining. During this period, Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley failed in efforts first to put the Chinese Reds & Nationalists under a "united command," then "to create a coalition." By Dec. 1944 Hurley "began to assert, without confirmation from Washington, that American policy was one of unqualified support of the Natl. Govt."[5] Davies considered this policy "full of danger to American interests" and, understanding that he ran "serious personal risks," he decided to "speak out." Davies then believed it "essential to our national interests to prevent the creation of a Soviet-Chinese bloc. After the bloc was formed, I believed—& continue to believe—that one of the major objectives of American grand strategy should be the fission of the Soviet-Chinese structure"—the attempt to cause a rift between Red China & the USSR. Neither he nor anyone he knew in the State Dept. propounded this as "a dogma" but he believed the idea was possible and should have been explored. In regard to "my relations with the Communists, I cultivated them . . . to obtain information. I did so with the knowledge of my superiors. . . ."[6]

Charges Vs. Petersen

The Justice Dept. filed in Fed. Dist. Court in Alexandria, Va. Nov. 9 a "bill of particulars" giving some details of the case against Joseph Sydney Petersen Jr., ex-Natl. Security Agency aide charged with spying.

It was said that: (a) in 1952 Petersen took a paper dated Feb. 20, 1951 relating to "Routing of North Korean Political Security Traffic"; (b) between July 15, 1953 & Sept. 30, 1954 he took documents including one dated July 1, 1945 about a Chinese telegraphic code, another dated 1939 about a Swedish cryptograph; (c) during March or Apr. 1948 he copied papers showing that the U.S. had broken Dutch Govt. codes.

(The *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported Nov. 10 that "the Chinese code is used in commercial transactions and can be purchased for $15" and that the cryptograph "had been sold at various times as war surplus.")[7]

Ft. Monmouth Developments

Army Signal Corps authorities disclosed Oct. 27 that 2 civilian employes had been suspended recently at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. A former Monmouth civilian engineer was revealed July 28 to have been suspended by the Air Force electronics laboratory at Eaton, N.J. These raised to 47 (unofficial) the number of "security risk" suspensions in Monmouth probes.

Meantime the Army gave full clearance & reinstatement effective Oct. 27 to Monmouth (Evans Signal Laboratory) engineer William P. Goldberg, 40. He was the 11th of an original 22 suspended Monmouth "risks" to win full reinstatement. 6 others had been dismissed after hearings. Previously cleared & reinstated: physicist Allan G. Weisner, 29 (announced Sept. 15); draftsman Isadore Solomon, 33, & engineer Harold Stein (both confirmed Sept. 1).[8]

Suspended Monmouth engineer Aaron H. Coleman sued the *N.Y. Daily News* for $1 million in Fed. Dist. Court in New York Oct. 8 on charges that 5 Oct. 1953 articles about Sen. McCarthy's Monmouth probe contained libelous, defamatory, malicious & false material about Coleman.[9]

Other Armed Forces Action

Theodore Griffin, 54, pres. of the NAACP's Asbury Park-Neptune [N.J.] Chapter, was disclosed Aug. 7 to have been suspended June 28 as a $2,400-a-yr. supply inspector at the Air Force's 2,847th Control Wing in Newark. Griffin denied being a Communist or disloyal. He said he "encountered" 3 alleged Communists in his NAACP work, had tried to oust 2 from his NAACP unit.

The Defense Dept. reported Oct. 7 that it had given 74 servicemen "other than honorable" discharges in 1954 for Communist affiliation or association. 66 were in the Army. The Navy Oct. 22 ordered all officers commissioned before July 1, 1950 to sign a new loyalty oath denying subversive conduct or membership in a subversive group. Since mid-1950, the oath had been signed by officers as they were commissioned.[10]

DIXON-YATES

'Ike' Urges Speed

Pres. Eisenhower urged the Joint Atomic Energy Com. Nov. 10 to waive a statutory 30-day waiting period for the Dixon-Yates contract "so that construction may begin as soon as possible."[11] He backed the plan under which a private utilities group rather than the Govt. would supply electricity for TVA to replace power TVA furnished the Atomic Energy Comm.

The President said that if the Govt. "assumes responsibility in perpetuity" for providing the TVA area with power, "it has a similar responsibility" toward all other U.S. areas. He denied any "intention of destroying or damaging TVA or of diminishing its effectiveness." But he opposed "fastening on the Fed. Govt. a . . . never-ending responsibility" which he considered against U.S. interests.[12]

Democratic Move Defeated

The Joint Com., by a vote of 10 R. vs. 8 D., rejected Nov. 10 a resolution by Sen. John O. Pastore (D., R.I.) asking the AEC not to sign the Dixon-Yates contract until the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress convened and reviewed it.

Signing had been postponed Nov. 8 by a last-minute disagreement over terms during a meeting of the AEC, Edgar H. Dixon & Eugene A. Yates.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), prospective chairman of the committee, said Nov. 10 that 4 contract changes favoring the Govt. had been made since Democrats forced hearings. These changes would: (1) let the Govt. recapture the proposed steam plant during the first 2 years; (2) eliminate Ebasco Services, Inc. as the contractor [Anderson Nov. 5 had denounced the "Ebasco fiasco"—Ebasco's construction of the AEC steam plant at Joplin, Ill. at a cost to the Govt. of $40 million more than originally estimated]; (3) let the Govt. extend the contract from its present 25 years to 45 instead of only to 35; (4) require Dixon-Yates to supply 100,000 kw. from other sources if it had no 2d generator working in 34 months.

Committee Hearings

During Joint Com. hearings:

Budget Dir. Rowland R. Hughes & AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss defended the contract Nov. 4 as "fair" & a "splendid example" of private enterprise serving public interests. Anderson told them Dixon-Yates might use "a loophole" to avoid "putting up one thin dime" by having a subsidiary build the plant under a cost-plus contract.

Fed. Power Comm. Chrmn. Jerome Kuykendall testified Nov. 5 that the FPC had approved the contract by a 4-1 vote over the objections of FPC member Claude L. Draper & FPC chief of accounts Charles A. Smith. Kuykendall said he would have preferred to have Dixon-Yates take "more of the risk." He said Smith objected to: (a) Dixon-Yates' 5% investment as too low, (b) Dixon-Yates' ownership of the plant after 25 years, (c) a requirement that the Govt. pay Dixon-Yates a basic charge if the plant were shut for reasons beyond Dixon-Yates' control. Kuykendall said other FPC experts had answered Smith satisfactorily.

Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) charged Nov. 5 that the contract "reeks of Govt. subsidy," that "there is no private enterprise in it," that profits were "practically guaranteed" & unreasonably high.

AEC member Thomas E. Murray charged Nov. 6 that Strauss usurped commission authority in handling the Dixon-Yates matter without consulting his "co-equal" colleagues. He said he (Murray) was not informed of

1—see pp. 347E1, 266A2 2—Vol. XIII, 394E1 3—p. 90D1 4—283B1 5—Vol. XI, 325L 6—Vol. XII, 330M-N 7—p. 349F1 8—295G1 9—pp. 210F2, 199D2 10—pp. 339C3, 121G2 11—p. 340B2 12—357B3

the negotiations until a month after they had started. Murray charged that the "political" controversy had "harmed" the AEC's program of "keeping ahead of the Soviets" in weapons.

Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, chairman of the 3-member TVA board, testified Nov. 8 that an early start on construction of the Dixon-Yates plant would serve "the best interest of all concerned." This was denied by the other TVA board members—Dr. H. A. Curtis & R. R. Paty—in a statement which Gore put into the record Nov. 9. They said the AEC had not given "clear-cut acceptance" to the TVA view that "extra costs" of Dixon-Yates power should be charged to the AEC and that TVA should be charged "only to the extent of [its] benefits."[1]

Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee denounced the contract Nov. 9 as "a step toward destroying the TVA." He said his state would fight it.

(Sen. Estes Kefauver [D., Tenn.] of the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcom. said Oct. 29 that a report by AEC Gen. Mgr. Nichols had disclosed that a "statutory majority" of the AEC had not approved the Dixon-Yates contract.[2] Only Strauss & Joseph Campbell of the 5-member unit had voted for it. Ex-TVA Chrmn. Gordon Clapp charged in testimony before the subcommittee Oct. 29-30 that Pres. Eisenhower's approval of the contract was based on a "misleading" memo from Budget Dir. Hughes.)[3]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. The Govt. reported in Commons Nov. 4 that 124 civil servants had been removed under security procedure established in Mar. 1948. The Army reported Oct. 26 the ousting of "several" enlisted men with Communist affiliations.[4] . . . Adm. Earl Moutbatten of Burma, 54, NATO Mediterranean commander, was chosen Oct. 28 to succeed Adm. of the Fleet Sir Rhoderick McGrigor in March as First Sea Lord, a post Mountbatten's father was forced to quit in 1914 because of his then-German name (Battenberg).[5] . . . World War II Govt. limits on the value of private building projects were abolished Nov. 2. Guildhall in London was reopened Nov. 1 after the repair of wartime bomb damage at a cost of £275,000 ($770,000).[6] . . . Cabinet ministers' salaries, reduced in Oct. 1951, were raised back Oct. 26 to £10,000 ($28,000) for the Prime Minister, £5,000 for other members.[7]

Canada. The Canadian Cooperative Commonwealth Fed. (Socialist) gained one seat, Liberals retained 5 (loss of one) & Progressive Conservatives retained one in Parliamentary by-elections Nov. 8. New partisan division in the House of Commons (265 seats): Liberals 172, PC 51, CCF 24, Social Credit 15, independents 3.[8] . . . Jean Drapeau, who promised a cleanup drive against racketeers, was elected Montreal Mayor Oct. 25 to succeed Camillien Houde, retiring after 18 yrs. in office. Montreal Police Dir. J. Albert Langlois was dismissed Oct. 8 as the result of a court-directed investigation of of organized vice in the city.[9]

France. Premier Pierre Mendès-France won another vote of confidence Nov. 9 when the Natl. Assembly upheld, 320-207, his demand for early action on next year's national budget. The Assembly's Finance Com. had recommended delay because of proposed cuts in postal funds. Finance Min. Edgar Faure announced Oct. 22 that the 1955 defense budget would be cut 8.3% because of a reduction in U.S. military aid. The proposed new 3.278 trillion-franc budget provided 890 billion francs ($2.581 billion) for defense as against 970 billion francs this year. Estimated 1955 budget defiicit: 296 billion francs. . . . Mendès-France told workers in Lille Nov. 6 his program of "new deals" for France included these objectives: (1) elimination of high-cost industries & relocation of unemployed in areas where they could find work; (2) continued efforts for international control of armaments; (3) establishment of France as "guide to peace & progress"; (4) formation of a subministry for youth to deal with special problems such as housing; (5) construction of 240,000 new dwellings next year at a cost of $371 million. French Govt. workers received a 2¢ hourly wage increase Oct. 13.[11] . . . Maurice Couve de Murville, 47, French representative to NATO, was approved by the Cabinet Nov. 5 to replace retiring Henri Bonnet as Ambassador to the U.S.

French North Africa. Algerian rebels retreated to Aurès Mt. hideouts near the Tunisian border Nov. 8 after fighting off 2 French armored columns Nov. 2-4. Terrorists fighting from caves attacked 2 companies of French paratroopers Nov. 9, killing 3. French troops sealed the Algerian-Tunisian border Nov. 10. French police in Algiers reported Nov. 7 arrests of 196 persons in a series of raids on nationalist centers. The French Govt. Nov. 7 issued an order dissolving the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties, an extremist group whose leader, ex-Communist Mesali Hadj, had been living in France as an exile from Algeria since 1952. (Press reports from Paris said Govt. officials had found that the Algerian population did not support the terrorist drive in northwestern Algeria.)[12]

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Australian Waterside Workers Fed. strike against Govt.-proposed legislation under which shipowners instead of unions would recruit dock workers was indorsed Nov. 9 by the Australian Council of Trade Unions.[13] The Australian Royal Comm. on Russian Espionage denied in an interim report Oct. 26 a charge by the opposition Labor Party leader, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, that Document J (damaging to prominent Australian Laborites; turned over by ex-Soviet Embassy employe Vladimir Petrov) was fabricated by anti-Laborites to ruin the Labor Party.[14] . . . **Hungarian** Communist Party Central Com. decided Oct. 1-3 to deemphasize heavy industry and concentrate on restoring Hungary as a food-exporting nation in the common interest of the "people's democracies." The decision was reported in the Budapest CP paper *Szabad Nep* Oct. 22. Premier Imre Nagy, in an article published Oct. 20, said Hungarian production & living standards had suffered in recent years from poor "dictatorial leadership by one person" (presumably ex-Premier Matyas Rakosi, still presumed to be Hungarian CP first secy.). *Szabad Nap* reported Oct. 14 that "many comrades" purged during 1947-51 on "invented" charges were being cleared & restored to duty.[15]

Indian Congress Party Working (Executive) Com. acceded Nov. 8 to Jawaharlal Nehru's wish to retire early next year as party president. It refused to consider his retirement as Prime Minister. Uchharang Rai N. Dhebar, 48, chief minister of Saurashtra state, was nominated for party president.[16] (The Congress Party ministry in Andhra state resigned Nov. 6 after it had lost a legislative test of confidence on its espousal of Prohibition, which the Communists opposed.)[17] The Indian Food & Agri. Ministry reported Sept. 24 that food

Mendes Vs. Liquor

Premier Pierre Mendes-France, known to drink more milk than wine, launched a drive against excessive drinking in France with these measures: He urged Nov. 7 that factory operators, who provided workers with wine coolers, install drinking-water fountains in their plants. He told farmers Nov. 8 he would increase soldiers' milk rations (for coffee & cooking; ½-liter daily wine ration was to stand). His Cabinet approved Nov. 10 such new measures (subject to Natl. Assembly approval) as a 5 a.m.-10 a.m. ban on liquor sales, 6-day week for cafes, numerical limits on bars & home distilleries, 20% increase of liquor taxes, maximum 300,000-franc fines & 3-mo. jail sentences for habitual drunks. Mendes-France estimated Nov. 7 that alcoholism caused excessive mental illness, a 40% excessive death rate & 40% of work accidents in France. Agri. Min. Roger Houdet explained to the wine industry Nov. 10 that French wine in moderation made the mind "clear & sharp" but that the Govt. would war on drunkenness & bootlegging.[10]

1—see p. 341E1 2—pp. 340F1, 341D1 3—p. 358B1 4—Vol. XII, 397M 5—XIII, 93D 6—p. 230A1 7—Vol. XI, 349F-5 8—p. 230A1 9—376B3 10—Vol. XII 97L 11—p. 266G2 12—366A1 13—see Vol. XI, pp. 159A-B, 109N 14—p. 286D2 15—283E3 16—362B1 17—54D3

production in the year ended in March rose by 14% over the previous year with 7,216,000 more acres placed under cultivation. Princess Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Indian Health Minister, reported at the UN in New York Oct. 29 that life expectancy in India had risen from 27 to 32 years since 1949, due largely to UN-U.S. aid in health programs. Prime Min. Nehru formally opened Oct. 6 the $36 million Vaitarnas Dam near Bombay, largest water-supply dam built in Asia since World War II.[1] . . . **Indonesian** Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo revised his Cabinet & remained in power Nov. 4 after his 3 Greater Indonesia Party ministers resigned in opposition to the Govt.'s economic policies. The left-wing United Islam Party also threatened to withdraw its 2 members from the coalition Cabinet. Tjong Hoen Nji, leader of anti-Communist Chinese in Indonesia, was taken under guard from Jakarta to Macassar (Celebes) Oct. 24 for possible deportation on grounds that his activities were "endangering the safety of the state."[2]

Iranian ex-Forgn. Min. Hossein Fatemi, 40, a leader in the deposed Mossadegh regime, was executed by an Army firing squad in Teheran Nov. 10 for treason in the 1953 attempt to dethrone Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi. Fatemi was convicted & sentenced by a military court Oct. 10 and the Shah rejected his appeal Nov. 6. 21 other persons had been executed the past month for taking part in a pro-Communist conspiracy in the armed forces.[3] The U.S. announced Nov. 2 it would give Iran $42.3 million as a grant & $85 million in loans to sustain the country's economy until its revived oil industry began to pay dividends.[4] . . . **Israel** reported the release by Czechoslovakia Oct. 26 of Shimon Orenstein, Israeli businessman jailed in Prague in 1953 for espionage & treason as a U.S. agent.[5]

Kenya security forces launched a drive Nov. 8 against Mau Mau terrorists operating 40 mi. from Nairobi. A Mau Mau leader known as Field Marshal Kaleba was captured on Mt. Kenya Oct. 24. Evan Kinyanjui, called the "Mau Mau Houdini" because of his 11 escapes from security forces, was killed while attempting a 12th escape Oct. 29. (White farmers demanded Sept. 24 at a Kenya Natl. Farmers' Union conference that they be exempted from full-time draft service with security forces so they could farm & protect their lands. Political leaders of white settlers accepted Oct. 4 a 4-mo. "truce" on demonstrations against the British policy —put into effect last March—of letting Negroes & Indians serve in the Kenya Govt.)[6] . . . **Libyan** Govt. exiled several members of the royal family to the oasis of Hun in the desert interior Oct. 18. Their banishment was believed to have resulted from the assassination Oct. 5 of Palace Affairs Min. Ibrahim El-Shalhi, 60, by El-Sherif Mohieddin El-Sinussi, 20, a nephew of Queen Fatima.[7] . . . **Pakistan** Natl. Govt. Nov. 2 took over administration of Bahawlapur, princely state adjoining northwest India, on grounds that the state had been badly governed. Mohammed Ayub Khuhro replaced Abdus Sattar Pirzada as Sind Province Chief Minister Nov. 9 and set up a tribunal to investigate Pirzada's administration.[8] . . . **Rumanian** ex-Dep. Premier Vasile Luca, dismissed in May 1952, received the death sentence for economic sabotage but was granted a commutation to life imprisonment Oct. 10, according to reports received in Vienna. The USSR agreed Sept. 18 to withdraw from joint Soviet-Rumanian companies controling 12 major Rumanian industries.[9]

Saudi Arabian King Saud named Mohammed Surur el Sabban, a Negro born in slavery in Mecca, to replace Sheikh Abdullah Suleiman Nov. 5 as Finance Minister & work out improved management of finances to reduce the Govt.'s indebtedness. Britain reported Nov. 8 that Saudi Arabia had rejected its protest against a proposed grant of monopoly to Argentine shipowner Aristotle Onassis on shipping oil from Saudi Arabia.[10] . . . **Syrian** Cabinet headed by Faris el-Khouri was confirmed by Parliament in Damascus Nov. 4. The Cabinet was reorganized after elections Sept. 25-Oct. 6 in which independents won 67 of 142 seats, People's Party 27, Nationalists 18, Resurrection Arab Socialists 16, Nomad Party 9, Socialist Cooperatives & Socialist Nationalists 2 each, Communists one.[11]

LATIN AMERICA

Chile. The Chamber of Deputies (lower house) of Congress rejected Nov. 5 a Govt.-sponsored plan to stimulate copper production in Chile by forming an institute for U.S.-owned companies. The Chamber voted, 31-10, for creation of a Copper Corp., a nationalistic monopoly, through which the Chilean Govt. would buy & distribute the entire output of U.S.-operated copper mines in the country.[12] . . . Chilean Justice Min. Oswald Koch reported Oct. 21 in a Congressional hearing that he had obtained a secret Communist Party document showing that: Chile had been designated by the Soviet CP Politburo as CP control center for Latin America and the target of efforts to throw capitalists out of power in Chile by causing strikes & inflation. (The U.S. Intl. Development Advisory Board reported to Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 8 that Communist infiltration of Latin America threatened U.S. relations with the region. The board urged that prompt action be taken to cement economic ties to block further Red penetration.)

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Guatemalan Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas was sworn into office Nov. 6 for a 5-yr. term. He pledged he would uphold the theory of Presidential succession & turn the presidency over to a successor in 1960.[13] . . . **Mexican** Govt. reported Nov. 8 that its modernized system of tax collection had netted $305,953,120 in revenues in Jan.-Aug. 1954, $2 million more than in the same period last year. The new system provided better salaries for tax collectors, machine accounting in main tax offices and an educational campaign supported by businessmen to encourage non-evasion of taxes & expose evaders.[14]

U.N. & AGENCIES

Treaties

Stateless persons convention establishing minimum economic, social & legal rights for persons without nationality was signed Sept. 28 by Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, West Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Lichtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland & the Vatican. Italy became the 18th signatory Oct. 20.[15] . . . **Refugees' status** convention, guaranteeing persons under the UN High Comm. for Refugees the right to asylum, freedom of religion, work, public relief & elementary education and establishing for them a new travel document, came into force Apr. 22 for Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany & Australia (ratified Jan. 22). Other ratifications or accessions: Monaco May 29, France June 24, Sweden Oct. 26, Austria Nov. 1.[16] . . . **Women's political rights** convention, guaranteeing women the right to vote & hold public office on equal terms with men, came into force July 7. Ratifications this year: Sweden Mar. 31, Ecuador Apr. 23, Russia May 3, Yugoslavia June 24, Thailand Oct. 26, bringing the total to 11. The pact was signed (intention to ratify) by Turkey Jan. 12 & Pakistan May 18, making the total of signatories 37.[17] . . . **Atomic** research treaty establishing through UNESCO a European Org. for Nuclear Research was ratified by the Netherlands June 28.[18] . . . **Genocide** Convention outlawing extermination of ethnic, religious or racial groups was ratified by West Germany July 8 & Russia May 3. Major Soviet reservation: Russia could not be called unwillingly as a defendant before the Intl. Court. . . . **Opium** treaty limiting & regulating production, trade & use of opium was ratified by France Apr. 21.[20] . . . **Tariff & trade** pact (UNESCO) eliminating restrictions on audio-visual educational materials was signed by Haiti May 7 & Greece (11th signer) July 16.[21] . . . **Slavery** protocol transferring to the UN the functions & powers exercised by the League of Nations under the 1926 Slavery Convention was signed by France Jan. 14, Egypt June 17 & Cuba (13th signer) June 29.[22] . . . **Shipping** pact establishing an Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Org. was ratified by Egypt Apr. 7 & Mexico (17th ratifier) Sept. 21.[23]

1—see p. 238D1 2—320F3 3—278E1 4—366D1 5—Vol. XIII, 399G1 6—p. 270C2 7—306D3 8—366G1 9—270C2 10—252C3 11—105F1 12—286F2 13—318F3 14—142G3 15—Vol. XI, 251G 16—p. 346E2 17—Vol. XIII, 362C2 18—p. 18E2 19—Vol. XIII, 67P 20—XIII, 11B 21—XIII, 398E3 22—p. 75F1 23—Vol. XII, 119K

Other Actions & Reports

Lt. Gen. John B. Coulter, agent general of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency, said Nov. 1 that the agency lacked funds to carry out its 1954 operations or to start the 1955 program. He reported to the Gen. Assembly that the agency had received through Sept. 29 only $123 million of the $266 million promised by the Assembly.[1] . . . **Admitted** as full members to specialized UN agencies: Intl. Bank & Intl. Monetary Fund—(Jan. 18) Israel[2]; Intl. Civil Aviation Org.—(Feb. 13) Uruguay[3]; Intl. Court—(Apr. 3) Japan[4]; Econ. Comm. for Asia & the Far East—(Apr. 20) Afghanistan, (Apr. 22) Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, South Korea, Japan, Ceylon, Nepal[5]; Econ. Comm. for Europe—(Apr. 22) Austria, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Portugal; World Meteorological Org.—(June 22) West Germany[6]; Intl. Labor Org.—(May 13) Byelorussia & Ukraine[7]; Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org.—(Apr. 21) Russia, (May 12) Byelorussia & Ukraine, (Sept. 10) Czechoslokavia (re-entry).[8]

Intl. Monetary Fund's currency sales to member nations in 1953-54 totaled a record $231,390,000. Redemption of currency in gold or U.S. dollars reached a record $145,106,208 (reported Sept. 24).[9] . . . **Intl. Bank** report Aug. 4 for fiscal year ended June 30: 26 loans equalling $324 million were made in 16 countries. $21 million was paid by borrowers. Loan commissions totaled $12 million. Net income was $20 million as against $18 million in the previous year. Total reserves at end of year were $146 million. Recent loans: (June 3) $14 million to the Sui Gas Transmission Co., Ltd. of Pakistan toward the cost of providing natural gas for Pakistan's industrial fuel needs; (June 19) $19,119,000 for development of hydroelectric power near Colombo, Ceylon; (July 19) $12 million for a hydroelectric project in southern Austria (first loan to Austria); (Oct. 12) $11,100 to El Salvador for completion of a 190-mi. coastal highway.[9] . . . **Econ. Comm. for Europe** reported Sept. 20: most European nations set postwar records for housing construction in 1953 but the new dwellings were barely sufficient to keep up with population increases & replacement needs; Norway & West Germany led in building; Sweden & possibly Czechoslovakia were the only nations believed to have no housing shortages.[10]

World paper consumption will rise to 65 billion tons annually by 1960-62, the Food & Agri. Org. predicted Oct. 19. UNESCO forecast Sept. 20 that world demand for newsprint would rise to more than 15,500,000 metric tons in the next decade, compared to use of 9,456,000 tons in 1951. . . . **Intl. Labor Org.** reported Aug. 10: A survey of 87 nations & territories showed "remarkable stability" in consumer prices in 1953; in 2/3 of the countries consumer prices did not change more than 4% and only 15 nations (13 in South America & Asia plus Greece & Sudan) had price rises of more than 10%. (Dr. Abbas Moustapha Ammar of Egypt was named assistant ILO director Sept. 29. Robert Ago of Italy was elected chairman of the ILO governing body June 25.)[7] . . . **Technical Assistance Admin.** in 1953 sent 494 experts to underdeveloped areas and awarded 627 fellowships in 78 countries & territories (report submitted May 14).[11] . . . **Intl. Sugar Council,** an interim committee of the UN Sugar Conf., cut by 15% (as of Jan. 7) the basic export quotas for 1954 assigned by the agreement reached last August at the London Sugar Conf.[12] . . . **Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo,** ex-president of the Dominican Republic & its chief UN delegate, said Oct. 12 he was boycotting the current UN session because of Russia's "unspeakable" obstructionist tactics.[13] . . . **Intl. Court** ruled unanimously June 15 in favor of Italy's contention that the court was not competent to hear Italy's dispute with the U.S., Britain & France over $2,600,000 in gold looted from Rome in 1943 by the Germans. The court said it lacked jurisdiction because Albania, an essential party to the dispute, had not consented to the hearing.[14] . . . **World Health Org.** assembly's budget for 1955: $9,500,000 (adopted during WHO's 7th session ended in Geneva May 26).[15] . . . **Miguel Rafael Urquia** of El Salvador was elected president of the Trusteeship Council at the beginning of its 14th session June 1.[16] . . . **Col. Alfred G. Katzin,** 48, of South Africa was named May 5 to head the UN's personnel offices.[17] . . . **UN Day,** the UN's 9th anniversary, was observed Oct. 24. The White House said Oct. 21 it was "regrettable" that Utah Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R.), who held that the UN was ineffective, had refused to proclaim UN Day in his state.

1—see p. 18A2 2—337G2 3—Vol. XIII, p. 67P 4—XIII, 411G3 5—XIII, 43K 6—XIII, 10N 7—p. 206F3 8—Vol. XIII, 36B 9—XIII, 306C-D2 10—p. 52B3 11—253F3 12—Vol. XIII, 283G1 13—p. 266B2 14—337D3 15—271F2; Vol. XIII, 51L 16—p 35D-E3 17—284B1 18—334C3 19—238D3 20—Vol. XII, 234L 21—XIII, p. 6Gh 22—p. 114B3

U. S. BUSINESS

Personal income in the U.S. was at an annual rate of $287.5 billion in September, the Commerce Dept. reported Nov. 4. The rate in September was $2 billion above that in August, $200 million below that in Sept. 1953.[18] . . . **Forecast** of a 50% rise in the American gross national product (from $365 billion in 1953 to $535 billion by 1965) was made in a report Nov. 4 by the staff of the Senate-House Com. on the Economic Report. Other predictions as of 1965: 190 million U.S. population, 3 million in armed forces (vs. present 3½ million), 76 million in civilian labor force (vs. last year's 63½ million), 73 million employed (vs. present 62 million).[19] . . . **Retail food** expenditures by Americans this year were estimated at a record $64 billion by Pres. Paul S. Willis of the Grocery Mfrs. Assn. at its convention in New York Nov. 8.

Christmas Club savings accounts to be cashed in this month by 12 million depositors throughout the U.S. totaled $1.08 billion, "Christmas Club Corporation" reported Nov. 4. . . . **U.S. investors** were warned Nov. 8 by N.Y. Stock Exchange Pres. Keith Funston, writing in *The Exchange* magazine, that 200 "rat-hole salesmen of phony securities" operating mostly from Montreal were selling many "uranium-plated gold bricks" & other worthless mining & oil stocks. He warned also against buying American uranium stocks without careful investigation. Canadian spokesmen indorsed Funston's warning, but said many of the Montreal operators were U.S. citizens. Chrmn. O. E. Lennox of the Ontario Securities Comm. said effective measures had been taken in cooperation with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Comm. against unscrupulous stock operations in Toronto.[20] . . . **Julius Kayser & Co., Inc.** announced purchase Nov. 3 of Catalina, Inc. to form a $60 million-a-yr. firm producing hosiery, lingerie, gloves, swimsuits & sportswear.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. Development of the anti-arthritis drugs metacortandralone & metacortandrocin by the Schering Corp. of Bloomfield, N. J. was announced Nov. 4 at the Natl. Institutes of Health in Washington. They were said to have been proved "3 or 4 times" more powerful than cortisone & caused no serious side effects in tests conducted to date. Tentative date for their general availability to doctors: mid-1955.[21] . . . 7 new antibiotic drugs of which discovery & testing (in laboratories) was announced Oct. 28 at a Federal Food & Drug Admin. symposium in Washington: puromycin (has slowed one form of breast tumor in mice, checked amoebic dysentery in guinea pigs & rats); spiramycine (French discovery tested against such "gram-positive" organisms as streptococcus & staphylococcus germs); fungichromin & fungichromatin (effective against various fungi in test-tube experiments); etamycin (tested against pneumonia in mice, tuberculosis germs); griseoviridin (GV) & viridogrisein (VG) (tested against a variety of disease germs, most effectively against whooping cough in mice). . . . Sterilization of women who, because of ill health, might die if they became pregnant was indorsed Oct. 29 by the French Academy of Medicine.

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Symphony of the Air, formerly the NBC Symphony, made its major concert debut Oct. 27 in a Carnegie Hall (N.Y.) concert played without a conductor. Orchestra members had established the Symphony Foundation of Amer., Inc. to revive the orchestra. Foundation president: composer Don Gillis, producer of the NBC broadcasts terminated after Arturo Toscanini's retirement last year. The musicians decided to appoint no permanent conductor during Toscanini's lifetime.[22]

N.Y. Metropolitan Opera opened its 70th season Nov. 8 with a program of excerpts from *Pagliacci, La Bohème, The Barber of Seville & Aida.* The performance was carried by closed-circuit TV to theaters in 30 cities from New York to the Pacific coast.[1] . . . **Advertisements** will be carried by *Readers Digest* next April for the first time in its 33 yrs. of publication, the magazine announced Nov. 4 after polling readers on a choice between a higher price per copy or appearance of advertising. Barred: liquor, tobacco, medical-remedy ads.

NEW BOOKS

Good Morning, Miss Dove. By Frances Gray Patton. Small-town geography teacher teaches manners & morals to 3 generations of children. BOMC Oct. choice. Oct. 28. (Dodd-Mead, 218 pp., $2.75)*

The Searchers. By Alan Le May. Quest for young girl kidnapped by warring Comanches. Nov. 3. (Harper, 272 pp., $3)*

That Reminds Me. By Alben W. Barkley. Autobiog. of ex-Vice Pres., Senator-elect from Kentucky.[2] Nov. 4. (Doubleday, 388 pp., $4.50)†

Thirty Years. By John P. Marquand. Collection of short satiric stories. Oct. 28. (Little-Brown, 466 pp., $5)*

The Tumult & the Shouting. By Grantland Rice. Posthumous anecdotal autobiog. of sports-writer.[3] Nov. 1. (Barnes, 368 pp., $5)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Fanny. Musical play by S. N. Behrman & Joshua Logan based on Marcel Pagnol's trilogy of Marseilles waterfront family. Music & lyrics by Harold Rome. Staged & presented by Logan. Scenery by Jo Mielziner. Dances by Helen Tamiris. With Ezio Pinza, Walter Slezak, William Tabbert, Florence Henderson, Gerald Price. Nov. 4 at Majestic. (5-2-0)§

Quadrille. Noel Coward comedy in which English marquis & American railroad man exchange wives. Staged by Alfred Lunt. Scenery & costumes by Cecil Beaton. Presented by John C. Wilson & H. M. Tennent, Ltd. With Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Brian Aherne, Edna Best, Jerome Kilty, Brenda Forbes, Dorothy Sands. Nov. 3 at Coronet. (5-0-2)§

The Rainmaker. Romantic comedy by N. Richard Nash in which carnival magician, who promises to break a drought in western farm country, convinces a girl of her own worth. Staged by Joseph Anthony. Presented by Ethel Linder Reiner & Hoje Abelson. With Geraldine Page, Darren McGavin, Cameron Prud'homme, Joseph Sullivan, Albert Salmi. Oct. 28 at Cort. (5-1-1)§

The Traveling Lady. Kim Stanley in title role of Horton Foote's play about young woman deserted by weakling husband. Staged by Vincent J. Donehue. Presented by Playwright's Co. With Mary Perry, Jack Lord, Lonny Chapman, Helen Carew. Oct. 27 at Playhouse. (2-1-4)§

CHURCH & SCHOOL

U.S. Supreme Court upheld Nov. 8 (by refusing to review) a lower court's decision that the State U. of N.Y. had the right to ban national fraternities & sororities from campuses of its member schools. The university had adopted the ban in Oct. 1953 and permitted only local fraternities & sororities to guard against racial & religious bias in social groups.[4] (The court refused Nov. 8 to hear appeal of a Texas court decision that Robert W. Hainsworth, Houston Negro attorney, must use a "colored" persons' table in a Harris Co., Tex. law library.)[5] . . . **Bryant W. Bowles,** founder of the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of White People, was arraigned Nov. 1 in Washington on charges of assaulting Roscoe V. Cooper, Negro postman, during an argument over handling of mail in a Washington office building lobby Oct. 25. Bowles was ordered to face a jury trial Jan. 5. Cooper was acquitted Nov. 4 of disorderly conduct.[6]

Msgr. Giovanni Battista Montini, 57, Vatican Pro-Secy. of State for Ordinary Affairs, was named Archbishop of Milan by Pope Pius XII Nov. 3 to succeed the late Alfredo Ildefonso Cardinal Schuster. (Montini was generally regarded as the pope's personal choice for successor to the papal throne.)[7] . . . **Benedetto Cardinal Aloisi Masella** was chosen by the Pope Oct. 27 to succeed the late Domenico Cardinal Jorio as Prefect of the Holy Congregation of Sacraments.[8] . . . **Pope Pius** said in a statement to a meeting of cardinals, archbishops & bishops in Rome Nov. 2 that Roman Catholics "must take an open & firm stand" against the doctrine that "the Church's authority is limited to purely religious matters." He held that the church was empowered to interpret & apply all natural law implanted by God in the human mind.[9] . . . **Archbishop Boris,** acting Russian Orthodox Exarch in Western Europe, was revealed Oct. 30 in East Berlin to have been appointed Exarch for North America to succeed the late Metropolitan Germogen.[10] . . . **Protestant** church members (45 Protestant & 2 Eastern Orthodox denominations) gave $1,537,132,309 to their U.S. churches last year, a gain of $136 million over 1952, the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. reported Nov. 2. Donations totaling $56,154,126 were reported in 1953 by 6 Canadian Protestant denominations ($3 million increase). Largest in the U.S. by denominations: Methodist $314,521,214, Southern Baptists $278,851,129, Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A. (northern) $141,057,179. Foreign missions received $69,087,502 from 45 U.S. denominations.[11]

OBITUARIES

Charles Foster Batchelder, 98, Harvard ornithologist; Nov. 7 in Peterborough, N. H.

Roy Hood Beeler, 72, Tenn. Atty. Gen. since 1932; Sept. 23, Nashville.

Ken Buck, 22, star College of the Pacific football end; Sept. 23 in Paso Robles, Calif. of cancer.

George Cadbury, 76, chocolate mfr.; Sept. 27 in Birmingham, Eng.

Sir James Caird, 90, shipowner, investor in S. Amer. shipping & railroads, benefactor of British maritime museums; Sept. 27, London.

Charles Soutter Campbell, 67, pres. of Durham-Enders Razor Corp., J. B. Williams Co.; Sept. 21, New Haven.

Homer E. Cox, 33, ex-GI imprisoned in Russia 1949-53; Sept. 27 in Lawton, Okla. of pneumonia attributed to auto accident injuries.

Charles S. Doran, 80, ex-pres. Sperry Gyroscope Corp.; Sept. 28 in Oceanside, N.Y.

Mrs. Jean McGinley Draper, 69, a leader in national movement for repeal of Prohibition; Sept. 26 in Southampton, N.Y.

Karl C. Fraser, 54, economist, expert on housing community development; Sept. 22 in Toronto.

Samuel D. Fuson, 64, Kudner Agency vice pres.; publicist who promoted Govt. bond sales in both world wars; Nov. 4 in Flemington, N.J.

Garet (Edward Peter) Garrett, 76, financial writer, ex-*Sat. Eve. Post* editorialist; Nov. 6, Atlantic City.

Chalmers Hamill, 70, atty., ex-head of U.S. Justice Dept.'s Small Business Unit; Nov. 4, Washington.

Joy Hathaway (Mrs. Chas. F. Kenny), 41, stage & radio actress; Nov. 4 in Easton, Conn. of pneumonia, 2 days after death of infant daughter.

Charles Belknap Henderson, 81, RFC member 1934-47 (chrmn. 1941-47), U.S. Sen. (D., Nevada) 1918-21; Nov. 8 in San Francisco of stroke.

Nat Karson, 46, theatrical producer, designer; Sept. 27, N.Y.

Edward Klauber, 67, ex-CBS exec. vice pres., ex-newspaperman; Sept. 23 in New York.

Rear Adm. Edward John Marquart, 74, comdr. of U.S. Navy's Yangtze Patrol at time of Japanese sinking of U.S. gunboat *Panay* in 1937; Nov. 4 in Pasadena, Calif.

Henri Matisse, 84, a founder & master of modern French painting, sculptor, designer of stained glass windows; Nov. 3 in Nice.

Hy Mayer, 86, cartoonist; Sept. 27 in South Norwalk, Conn.

Dr. John McCall, 31, Alaska U. glacier scientist who led in rescue May 30 of injured climber (Pvt. Geo. May of Brooklyn) from Mt. McKinley; Nov. 5 in Fairbanks of poliomyelitis.

Sir John Middleton, 84, Newfoundland Gov. 1928-32; Nov. 5 in Bath, Eng.

John F. Montgomery, 76, U.S. Min. to Hungary 1933-41, chrmn. Intl. Milk Co.; Nov. 7 in Manchester, Vt.

Godfrey Nicholas Nelson, 76, *N.Y. Times* vice pres.-secy; Nov. 4, N. Y.

Lt. Gen. Edward Felix Norton, 70, British Hong Kong comdr. 1941, leader of 1924 attempt to climb Mt. Everest; Nov. 3 in Winchester, Eng.

Nicholas T. Ouzounovitch, 81, Yugoslav Premier 1926-27 & 1934; in Belgrade (reported Sept. 21).

Oran (Hot Lips) Page, 46, free style jazz trumpeter; Nov. 5 in New York of heart attack.

Dr. George Washington Riley, 87, a national leader in osteopathy; Sept. 25 in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Walter Frank Rittman, 70, expert on petroleum chemical engineering, head of Carnegie Tech. Engineering Dept. 1921-33; Sept. 26 in Pittsburgh.

Hadji Agus Salim, 70, Indonesian independence leader, Forgn. Min. 1947-49; Nov. 4 in Jakarta.

Judge John Meier Sternhagen, 66, member Tax Court of the U.S. 1924-44; Sept. 25 in Washington.

William W. Trench, 62, secy. Gen. Electric Co. 1928-52, a leader in developing employe-welfare plans; Sept. 22 in Schenectady, N.Y.

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 6B3] 1—see p. 342F 2—362F3 3—280B2 4—Vol. XIII, p. 343G2 5—p. 368F2 6—343A2 7—295A3 8—359F3 9—pp. 367D3, 127B2 10—p. 272C1 11—319F2; Vol. XIII, 291C3 12—Vol. VII, p. 208L 13—Vol. X, p. 191G 14—Vol. IX, p. 3J

William Bradley Umstead, 59, Dem. Gov. of N.C. since 1953, former pro-New Deal Rep. & Sen.; Nov. 7 in Durham of heart ailment.

John N. Wilson, 64, Navy (Annapolis) basketball coach 1926-46; Sept. 23 in Annapolis.

Clarence Clark Zantzinger, 82, architect of major public buildings; Sept. 26 in Philadelphia.

Catherine Willard (ex-Mrs. Ralph Bellamy), 54, stage actress; Nov. 4 in New York.

Paul Ludwig Ewald Von Kleist, 73, ex-German World War II field marshal who directed tank breakthrough in France & Belgium in 1940, drive through Ukraine in 1941; death while serving 15-yr. term for war crimes in Russia reported Nov. 5 in East Berlin.[2]

SPORTS

AL Accepts Kansas City

Transfer of the Philadelphia Athletics to Kansas City under ownership of Arnold Johnson of Chicago & associates was approved, 6-2 (Washington, Cleveland opposed), at a meeting of Amer. League clubowners in New York Nov. 8. Johnson Nov. 4 had bought Connie Mack Sr.'s stock for $604,000. Johnson bought the interests of Roy & Earle Mack for $450,000 each, other stock for $1,504,000 and Connie Mack Stadium (Phila.) for $1,600,000. He assumed $800,000 in club debts & a $1,200,000 mortgage, offered Roy & Earle Mack 3-yr. executive contracts with Kansas City and agreed to sell his interests in Yankee Stadium (N.Y.) in 90 days. The Amer. Assn. Kansas City Blues were to be relocated.[3]

Winners

Basketball. World tourney in Rio de Janeiro ending Nov. 5: won by Peoria (Ill.) Caterpillars (U.S. entry), who defeated all other natl. teams competing in the tourney (Brazil, Philippines, France, Natl. China, Canada, Israel, Uruguay).

Horse Racing. $65,000 Washington, D.C. Intl. at Laurel, Md. Nov. 3: won by C. V. Whitney's Fisherman, Eddie Arcaro up, for $50,000. . . . $58,200 Roamer H'cap at Jamaica (N.Y.) Nov. 6: won by Maine Chance Farm's Jet Action, Wm. Hardtack up, for $40,100.

Horse Show. Natl. Horse Show in New York Nov. 2-9: featured Intl. Perpetual Challenge Trophy was won Nov. 9 without a fault by Gen. Humberto Mariles' Mexican team. The German team led by Hans Winkler, 28, won 7 of 14 events in the show, Mexico & Spain 3 each, the U.S. one.[4]

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Frank (Lefty) O'Doul, who had resigned as PCL San Diego mgr., was named Oakland mgr. Nov. 4.[5] . . . **Yogi Berra,** N.Y. Yankee catcher, was signed for 1955 Nov. 3 for an estimated $45,000-$48,000.[6] . . . **Jimmy Stout,** 40, a jockey for 24 yrs., retired Nov. 1.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Nov. 6—Detroit 27, Baltimore 3. **Nov. 7**—Los Angeles 42, San Francisco 34; N.Y. 30, Pittsburgh 6; Cleveland 62, Washington 3; Philadelphia 30, Chicago Cards 14; Chi. Bears 28, Green Bay 23.

College (Nov. 6)

Ala. 0, Tulane 0	Mich. 14, Illinois 7
Arkansas 28, Rice 15	Mich.St. 54, Wash.St. 6
Army 48, Yale 7	Minn. 44, Ore. St. 6
Auburn 14, Miami 13	Miss. 51, Memphis 0
Baylor 13, Texas 7	Miss. St. 48, N.Tex. 26
Bos. C. 13, Marqt. 7*	Navy 40, Duke 7
Bos.U 28, Vilnva. 6	Nebr. 41, Kansas 20
Brown 40, Spfld. 7	N.Mex. 20, Mont. 14
Calif. 27, Wash. 6	N.Carolina 21, S.C. 19
Cinci. 34, Ariz.St. 7	Notre Dame 42, Penn 7
Clemson 27, Furman 6	Ohio St. 26, Pitt 0
Colgate 20, Bucknl. 0	Okla. 40, Iowa St. 0
Col.Pac. 13, S.Jose 7	Okla. AM 34, Detrt. 19
Colo. 19, Mo. 19	Penn St. 39, H.Cross 7
Colo. AM 14, Utah 13	Richmd. 13, W.For. 0
Cornell 14, Syr. 6	Rutgers 7, Lafyt. 0
Dartmth. 26, Colmba. 0	SMU 6, Tex. A&M 3
Denver 19, B.Yng. 0	Temple 27, Brandeis 0
Georgia 14, Fla. 13	Tex. Tech 28, Ariz. 14
Ga. Tech. 28, Tenn. 7	UCLA 41, Ore. 0
Harvd. 14, Prnctn. 9	USC 21, Stanford 7
Houston 20, Tulsa 7	VMI 21, W&M 0
Iowa 25, Purdue 14	VPI 20, G.Wash. 13*
Kan. St. 53, Drake 18*	Wesleyan 17, Wms. 0
Ky. 19, Vandblt. 7	Wisc. 34, N'west'n 13
LSU 29, Chatnga. 19	Wyo. 21, Utah St. 12
Maryland 42, N.C.St.14	

*Nov. 5 1—see p. 379B 2—Vol. VI, 287K 3—p. 368G1 4—368D2 5—312G2 6—328E-F2 7—352G2 8—312F3 9—Vol. XII, 170A 10—p 240A1 11—p. 95D1 12—264D3

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents

Carbon monoxide gas believed to have been generated by a faulty water heater killed Etuberges Gonzales, his wife, their 6 children & 2 overnight guests in their New York tenement apartment the night of Nov. 7-8. . . . The supersonic Convair YF2Y1 Seadart jet plane, thought to be the world's fastest seaplane, exploded during a high-speed flight over San Diego Bay Nov. 4. Charles E. Richbourg, the pilot, was fatally injured. . . . 18 children & 2 teachers were reported killed Nov. 4 in São Paulo, Brazil when their school building was wrecked by an explosion in a fireworks factory next door. . . . Thomas Terence Manners, 52, winder of the 800 clocks in London Law Courts buildings, was killed Nov. 5 when he was caught in mechanism of the Law Courts tower clock. . . . 1,000 persons were reported burned or injured during panic in Beirut, Lebanon Nov. 7 when fire swept a gasoline-soaked parade ground where Moslem torchlight marchers were celebrating the anniversary of Mohammed's birth.

Crime News

Mayor Thomas W. Flatley of Erie, Pa. was indicted by a county grand jury Nov. 5 on charges of accepting bribes from gambling operators.[7] . . . Peter Makarewicz Jr., 15, an altar boy, was charged Nov. 6 in Norwood, Mass. with the strangulation murder of Geraldine Annese, 15, a neighbor, whose nude body was found in the garage at her home.

Fred Hammer, 46, was sentenced to 5 years in jail & fined $500 Oct. 29 in Wilmington, Del. for the June 28 shooting & wounding of his wife, Andrea Luckenbach.[8] . . . Karen Jauk, 6, was found strangled to death Oct. 29 in a cemetery near Johnstown, Pa. after she had disappeared while ringing doorbells on Halloween. . . . Helen Jean Bryant, 16, missing since Oct. 25, was round raped & stabbed to death Oct. 30 in Aliquippa, Pa.

Agostino (Gus) Amedeo, 26, was shot to death by Chicago police Oct. 29 after his sweetheart's sister-in-law had arranged to trap him. He had been sought since Oct. 21 for the killing of detective Charles Annerino. . . . Michael Orecchio, 48, ex-chief of Bergen Co. (N.J.) detectives, was acquitted Oct. 5 in Hackensack of charges that he failed to act against big-money dice games in 1947-50.[9] . . . Frank Hague won dismissal in Jersey City Oct. 5 of the city's suit to recover $15 million allegedly collected from city employes as political "kickbacks" during mayoral administrations of Hague & the late Frank Hague Eggers, his nephew.[10] . . . Philip Albanese, 47, former ship loader in N.Y. harbor whom U.S. attorneys accused of holding "a position of control" in narcotics traffic (he denied the accusation), received a 5-yr. prison sentence & $5,000 fine in New York Oct. 5 for evasion of $6,744 in federal income taxes in 1947-50.

Maj. Gen. Wm. J. Donovan was appointed Nov. 4 to succeed the late Sup. Ct. Justice Robert H. Jackson as chairman of an Amer. Bar Assn. committee making a survey of criminal justice.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Max Conrad, 49, San Francisco songwriter & father of 10, made a nonstop solo flight from N.Y. Intl. (Idlewild) Airport to Toussus-le-Noble Air Field near Paris in 22 hr. 23 min. Nov. 7 in a 4-passenger Piper Apache. He followed the route taken by Chas. A. Lindbergh in 1927. . . . **Garrett Cashman,** 27, made a 45-mi., 7-hr. flight from Inlet, N.Y. to Riparius, N.Y. Nov. 6 in a rig consisting of 80 small hydrogen-filled balloons lifting a plywood chair. . . . **Andrei Medvedev,** scout for a scientific expedition, made the first parachute jump in the North Polar area, Moscow radio reported Oct. 31.

Raymond Ohlson, 32, was upheld by Judge Elmer N. Holmgren of Chicago Nov. 4 in claiming legal fatherhood of a son Ronald, 3, believed born by artificial insemination to his now-divorced wife. . . . **Robert Egan Rees,** a U.S. Army paratrooper in World War II, was revealed Nov. 7 to have undergone treatment & surgery in Amsterdam to have himself transformed into a medically-certified woman. Rees adopted the feminine first name Tamara.[11] . . . **Dick Haymes'** appeal of an order that he be deported to Argentina was upheld by the Bd. of Immigration Appeals in Washington Nov. 5. He then started court action seeking an injunction against execution of the order.[12]

Married: Actress-singer Jane Powell, 25, & Beverly Hills auto dealer Pat Nerney, 30; Nov. 8 in Ojai, Calif. (2d for both).

TABULATED RESULTS OF CONGRESSIONAL & GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

(Unofficial)

Holdovers listed without notation (other than party designation)

*Governor serves 4 yrs. **Governor serves 2 yrs. ***To serve 2 yrs. of unexpired term †Newly elected ‡Reelected §To serve unexpired part of term ending Jan. 3, 1957 ¶To serve unexpired part of term ending Jan. 3, 1959 [a]To serve unexpired part of term ending Jan. 3, 1955

States	U.S. Senators	U.S. Reps. D.	U.S. Reps. R.	Governors
Ala.*	Lister Hill (D) John Jackson Sparkman (D)‡	9	0	Jas. E. Folsom (D)†
Ariz.**	Carl Trumbull Hayden (D) Barry Morris Goldwater (R)	1	1	Ernest W. McFarland (D)†
Ark.**	Jas. Wm. Fulbright (D) John Little McClellan (D)‡	6	0	Orval Faubus (D)†
Calif.*	Wm. Fife Knowland (R), 46 Thos. Henry Kuchel (R)‡§	11	19	Goodwin J. Knight (R)‡
Colo.**	Eugene Donald Millikin (R) Gordon Allott (R), 47†	2	2	Edwin Carl Johnson (D), 70†
Conn.*	Prescott Sheldon Bush (R) Wm. Arthur Purtell (R)	1	5	Abraham A. Ribicoff (D), 44†
Del.*	John Jas. Williams (R) Jas. Allen Frear Jr. (D)‡	1	0	J. Caleb Boggs (R)
Fla.*	Spessard Lindsey Holland (D) Geo. Armistead Smathers (D)	7	1	LeRoy Collins (D)†***
Ga.*	Walter Franklin George (D) Richard Brevard Russell (D)‡	10	0	Marvin Griffin (D)†
Ida.*	Henry Clarence Dworshak (R)‡ Herman Welker (R)	1	1	Robt. E. Smylie (R)†
Ill.*	Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) Paul Howard Douglas (D), 62‡	12	13	Wm. G. Stratton (R)
Ind.*	Homer Earl Capehart (R) Wm. Ezra Jenner (R)	2	9	Geo. N. Craig (R)
Iowa**	Bourke Blakemore Hickenlooper (R) Thos. Ellsworth Martin (R), 61†	0	8	Leo A. Hoegh (R), 46†
Kan.**	Frank Carlson (R) Andrew F. Schoeppel (R), 59‡	0	6	Fred Hall (R)†
Ky.*	Earle C. Clements (D), 58 Alben Wm. Barkley (D), 77 Nov. 24	6	2	Lawrence W. Wetherby (D)
La.*	Russell Billiu Long (D) Allen Jos. Ellender Sr. (D)‡	8	0	Robt. F. Kennon (D)
Me.**	Margaret Chase Smith (R)‡ Frederick Geo. Payne (R)	0	3	Edmund S. Muskie (D)†
Md.*	John Marshall Butler (R) Jas. Glenn Beall (R)	4	3	Theo. Roosevelt McKeldin (R)‡
Mass.**	John Fitzgerald Kennedy (D) Leverett Saltonstall (R)‡	7	7	Christian Archibald Herter (R)‡
Mich.**	Chas. Edw. Potter (R) Patrick Vincent McNamara (D), 60†	7	11	Gerhard Mennen Williams (D)‡
Minn.**	Edw. John Thye (R), 58 Hubert Horatio Humphrey (D)†	5	4	Orville Freeman (D), 36†
Miss.*	John Cornelius Stennis (D) Jas. Oliver Eastland (D)‡	6	0	Hugh L. White (D)
Mo.*	(Wm.) Stuart Symington (D) Thos. Carey Hennings Jr. (D)			Phil M. Donnelly (D)
Mont.*	Jas. Edw. Murray (D), 78‡ Michael Jos. (Mike) Mansfield (D)	1	1	J. Hugo Aronson (R)
Neb.**	Carl Thos. Curtis (R), 49† Roman Lee Hruska (R), 50†¶ Hazel (Mrs. Geo. P.) Abel (R)†[a]	0	4	Victor E. Anderson (R)‡
Nev.*	Geo. Wilson Malone (R), 64 Alan Bible (D), 44†§	0	1	Chas. Hinton Russell (R), 50‡
N.H.**	(Henry) Styles Bridges (R)‡ Norris Cotton (R), 54†§	0	2	Lane Dwinell (R)†
N.J.*	H. Alexander Smith (R) Clifford Philip Case Jr. (R), 50†	6	8	Robt. B. Meyner (D)
N.M.**	Clinton Presba Anderson (D)‡ Dennis Chavez (D)	2	0	John F. Simms Jr. (D), 37‡
N.Y.*	Irving McNeil Ives (R) Herbert Henry Lehman (D)	17	26	(Wm.) Averell Harriman (D)†
N.C.*	Wm. Kerr Scott (D), 58† Saml. Jas. Ervin Jr. (D)‡§	11	1	Wm. Bradley Umstead (D), 59 (died Nov. 7; succeeded Nov. 9 by Lt. Gov. Luther Hartwell Hodges [D], 56)
N.D.**	Wm. Langer (R) Milton R. Young (R)	0	2	Norman Brunsdale (R)‡
Ohio**	John Wm. Bricker (R) Geo. Harrison Bender (R), 58†	6	17	Frank J. Lausche (D)‡
Okla.*	Robt. Saml. Kerr (D)† A(lmer) S(tilwell) Mike Monroney (D)	5	1	Raymond Gary (D)†
Ore.*	Richard Lewis Neuberger (D), 41† Wayne Lyman Morse (ind.)	1	3	Paul L. Patterson (R)‡
Pa.*	Edw. Martin (R) Jas. Henderson Duff (R)	14	16	Geo. M. Leader (D), 36†
R.I.**	John Orlando Pastore (D) Theo. Francis Green (D), 87‡	2	0	Dennis J. Roberts (D)‡
S.C.*	Olin Dewitt Johnston (D), 57 Jas. Strom Thurmond (D), 51†	6	0	Geo. Bell Timmerman Jr. (D)†
S.D.**	Francis Higbee Case (R) Karl Earl Mundt (R)‡	0	2	Joe Foss (R)†
Tenn.*	Albert Arnold Gore (D) (Carey) Estes Kefauver (D)‡	7	2	Frank G. Clement (D)‡
Tex.**	Price Daniel (D) Lyndon Baines Johnson (D), 46‡	21	1	Allan Shivers (D)‡
Utah*	Arthur Vivian Watkins (R) Wallace Foster Bennett (R), 56 Nov. 13	0	2	J. Bracken Lee (R)
Vt.**	Geo. David Aiken (R) Ralph Edw. Flanders (R)	0	1	Jos. B. Johnson (R)†
Va.*	Harry Flood Byrd (D) A. Willis Robertson (D)‡	8	2	Thos. B. Stanley (D)
Wash.*	Warren Grant Magnuson (R), 49 Henry Martin Jackson (D), 42	1	6	Arthur B. Langlie (R)
W.Va.*	Harley Martin Kilgore (D) Matthew Mansfield Neely (D), 80 Nov. 9‡	6	0	Wm. C. Marland (D)
Wis.**	Alexander Wiley (R) Jos. Raymond McCarthy (R), 45 Nov. 14	3	7	Walter J. Kohler Jr. (R), 50‡
Wyo.*	Frank A. Barrett (R) Jos. Christopher O'Mahoney (D), 70 Nov. 5†	0	1	Milward L. Simpson (R)†

Totals	D—48 R—47 Ind.—1	232 203	D—27 R—21
	Before Election: D—46 R—49 Ind.—1	House Before Election: D—212 R—218 Ind.—1	

NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Unofficial; takes office Jan. 3, 1955)

Figures in parenthesis after state indicate party strength in House delegations before election.

Party designation: D—Democrat R—Republican

*Incumbent AL—at large

ALABAMA (9 D.)

E.D.
1. *Frank W. Boykin (D)
2. *Geo. M. Grant (D)
3. *Geo. W. Andrews (D)
4. *Kenneth A. Roberts (D)
5. *Albert Rains (D)
6. *Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D)
7. *Carl Elliott (D)
8. *Robt. E. Jones Jr. (D)
9. Geo. Huddleston Jr. (D)

ARIZONA (1 R., 1 D.)

1. *John J. Rhodes Jr. (R)
2. Stewart Udall (D)

ARKANSAS (6 D.)

1. *Ezekiel Candler Gathings (D)
2. *Wilbur Daigh Mills (D), 45
3. *Jas. W. Trimble (D)
4. *Oren Harris (D)
5. *Brooks Hays (D)
6. *Wm. Frank Norrell (D), 58

CALIFORNIA (19 R., 11 D.)

1. *Hubert B. Scudder (R)
2. *Clair Engle (D)
3. *John E. Moss Jr. (D)
4. *Wm. S. Mailliard (R)
5. *John Francis Shelley (D)
6. John F. Baldwin Jr. (R), 38
7. *John J. Allen Jr. (R)
8. *Geo. P. Miller (D)
9. *J. Arthur Younger (R)

E.D.
10. *Chas. S. Gubser (R)
11. *Leroy Johnson (R)
12. B. F. Sisk (D)
13. Chas. Teague (R)
14. *Harlan Hagen (D)
15. *Gordon L. McDonough (R)
16. *Donald L. Jackson (R)
17. *Cecil R. King (D)
18. *Craig Hosmer (R)
19. *Chet Holifield (D)
20. *Carl Hinshaw (R)
21. *Edgar W. Hiestand (R)
22. *Jos. F. Holt (R)
23. *Clyde Doyle (D)
24. *Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)
25. *Patrick J. Hillings (R)
26. Jas. Roosevelt (D)
27. *Harry R. Sheppard (D)
28. *Jas. B. Utt (R)
29. *John Phillips (R)
30. *Robt. O. (Bob) Wilson (R)

COLORADO (2 R., 2 D.)

1. *Byron Giles Rogers (D)
2. *Wm. S. Hill (R)
3. *J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)
4. *Wayne Norviel Aspinall (D)

CONNECTICUT (5 R., 1 D.)

1. *Thos. J. Dodd (D)
2. *Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R), 46
3. *Albert W. Cretella Sr. (R)
4. *Albert P. Morano (R)

E.D.
5. *Jas. Thos. Patterson (R)

AL *Antoni Nicholas Sadlak (R)

DELAWARE (1 R.)

AL Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D)

FLORIDA (8 D.)

1. Wm. C. Cramer (R), 32
2. *Chas. E. Bennett (D)
3. *Robt. L. F. Sikes (D)
4. Dante B. Fascell (D)
5. *Albert Sydney Herlong Jr. (D), 45
6. *Dwight L. Rogers (D)
7. *Jas. A. Haley (D)
8. *Donald Ray Matthews (D), 47

GEORGIA (10 D.)

1. *Prince Hulon Preston Jr. (D), 46
2. *John Leonard Pilcher (D), 56
3. *Elijah Lewis (Tic) Forrester (D), 58
4. John J. Flynt Jr. (D)
5. *Jas. Curran Davis (D)
6. *Carl Vinson (D)
7. *Henderson Lovelace Lanham (D)
8. Mrs. Iris F. Blitch (D)
9. *Phil M. Landrum (D)
10. *Paul Brown (D)

IDAHO (1 R., 1 D.)

1. *Mrs. Gracie Pfost (D)
2. *Hamer H. Budge (R)

ILLINOIS (16 R., 9 D.)

1. *Wm. Levi Dawson (D), 68
2. *Baratt O'Hara (D)
3. Jas. C. Murray (D)
4. *Wm. E. McVey (R)
5. *John C. Kluczynski (D)

E.D.
6. *Thos. J. O'Brien (D)
7. *Jas. B. Bowler (D)
8. *Thos. S. Gordon (D)
9. *Sidney R. Yates (D)
10. *Richard W. Hoffman (R)
11. *Timothy P. Sheehan (R)
12. Chas. A. Boyle (D)
13. *Mrs. Marguerite Stitt Church (R), 62
14. *Chauncey W. Reed (R)
15. *Noah Morgan Mason (R), 72
16. *Leo Elwood Allen (R), 56
17. *Leslie Cornellus Arends (R), 59
18. *Harold Himmel Velde (R), 44
19. *Robt. Bruce Chiperfield (R), 55
20. *Sid Simpson (R)
21. *Peter Francis Mack Jr. (D), 38
22. *Wm. Lee Springer (R), 45
23. *Chas. W. Vursell (R), 73
24. *(Chas.) Melvin Price (D), 49
25. Kenneth J. Gray (D)

INDIANA (10 R., 1 D.)

1. *Ray John Madden (D), 62
2. *Chas. Abraham Halleck (R), 54
3. *Shepard J. Crumpacker Jr. (R), 37
4. *Edwin Ross Adair (R), 67
5. *John Valentine Beamer (R)
6. *Cecil Murray (Mrs. F.R.) Harden (R), 60
7. *Wm. Gilmer Bray (R)
8. Winfield K. Denton (D)
9. *Earl Wilson (R)
10. *Ralph Harvey (R)
11. *Chas. Bruce Brownson (R), 40

IOWA (8 R.)

1. Fred Schwengel (R)
2. *Henry O. Talle (R)
3. *H. R. Gross (R)

Figures in parenthesis indicate party strength in House delegations before election.

E.D.

4. *Karl Miles LeCompte (R)
5. *Paul Cunningham (R)
6. *Jas. I. Dolliver (R)
7. *Ben Franklin Jensen (R)
8. *Chas. B. Hoeven (R)

A

KANSAS (5 R., 1 D.)

1. Wm. H. Avery (R)
2. *Errett P. Scrivner (R)
3. *Myron V. George (R)
4. *Edw. H. Rees (R)
5. *Clifford R. Hope (R)
6. *Wint Smith (R), 61

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KENTUCKY (2 R., 6 D.)

1. *Noble Jones Gregory (D)
2. *Wm. H. Natcher (D)
3. *John M. Robsion Jr. (R)
4. *Frank Leslie Chelf (D)
5. *Brent Spence (D)
6. *John Clarence Watts (D)
7. *Carl D. Perkins (D)
8. Eugene T. Siler (R)

B

LOUISIANA (8 D.)

1. *F. Edw. Hébert (D), 53
2. *Hale Boggs (D)
3. *Edwin E. Willis (D)
4. *Overton Brooks (D)
5. *Otto Ernest Passman (D)
6. *Jas. Hobson Morrison (D)
7. *Theo. Ashton Thompson (D), 38
8. *Geo. S. Long (D)

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MAINE (3R.)

1. *Robt. Hale (R)
2. *Chas. P. Nelson (R)
3. *Clifford Guy McIntire (R)

C

MARYLAND (4 R., 3 D.)

1. *Edw. Taylor Miller (R)
2. *Jas. Patrick Sinnott Devereux (R), 51
3. *Edw. A. Garmatz (D)
4. *Geo. H. Fallon (D), 52
5. Richard E. Lankford (D)
6. *DeWitt S. Hyde (R)
7. *Saml. N. Friedel (D)

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MASSACHUSETTS (8 R., 6 D.)

1. *John Walter Heselton (R)
2. *Edw. P. Boland (D)
3. *Philip Jos. Philbin (D)
4. *Harold D. Donohue (D)
5. *Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R), 73
6. *Wm. Henry Bates (R)
7. *Thos. J. Lane (D)
8. Torbert H. Macdonald (D), 37
9. *Donald W. Nicholson (R)
10. *Laurence Curtis (R)
11. *Thos. P. O'Neill Jr. (D)
12. *John W. McCormack (D), 62
13. *Richard Bowditch Wigglesworth (R), 63
14. *Jos. Wm. Martin Jr. (R), 70

D

MICHIGAN (12 R., 5 D., 1 vacant)

1. *Thaddeus Michael Machrowicz (D), 55
2. *Geo. Meader (R)
3. August E. Johansen (R)
4. *Clare E. Hoffman (R), 79
5. *Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R), 41
6. Don Hayworth (D)
7. *Jesse Paine Wolcott (R)
8. *Alvin M. Bentley (R)
9. *Ruth Thompson (R), 67
10. *Elford A. Cederberg (R)
11. *Victor A. Knox (R)
12. *John B. Bennett (R)
13. Chas. C. Diggs Jr. (D), 31
14. *Louis Chas. Rabaut (D)
15. *John D. Dingell (D)
16. *John Lesinski Jr. (D)
17. Martha W. Griffiths (D)
18. *Geo. Anthony Dondero (R)

E

MINNESOTA (5 R., 4 D.)

1. *August Herman Andresen (R), 64
2. *Jos. Patrick O'Hara (R)
3. *Roy W. Wier (D)
4. *Eugene J. McCarthy (D)
5. *Walter H. Judd (R)
6. *Fred Marshall (D)
7. *H. Carl Andersen (R), 57
8. *John A. Blatnik (D), 43
9. Mrs. Coya (Cornelia) Knutson (D), 42

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MISSISSIPPI (6 D.)

1. *Thos. Gershe Abernethy (D)
2. *Jamie L. Whitten (D)
3. *Frank Ellis Smith (D)

G

E.D.

4. *John Bell Williams (D)
5. *(Wm.) Arthur Winstead (D)
6. *Wm. Meyers Clomer (D), 64

MISSOURI (4 R., 7 D.)

1. *Frank M. Karsten (D)
2. *Thos. B. Curtis (R)
3. *Leonor Kretzer (Mrs. John B.) Sullivan (D)
4. Geo. H. Christopher (D)
5. *Richard Walker Bolling (D)
6. W. R. Hull Jr. (D)
7. *Dewey Short (R)
8. *A. S. J. Carnahan (D), 57
9. *Clarence Cannon (D)
10. *Paul C. Jones (D)
11. *Morgan M. Moulder (D)

MONTANA (1 R., 1 D.)

1. *Lee Metcalf (D)
2. Orvin B. Fjare (R)

NEBRASKA (4 R.)

1. Phil Weaver (R)
2. Jackson B. Chase (R)
3. *Robt. D. Harrison (R)
4. *Arthur Lewis Miller (R), 62

NEVADA (1 R.)

AL *Clifton Young (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE (2 R.)

1. *Chester Earl Merrow (R)
2. Perkins Bass (R)

NEW JERSEY (8 R., 6 D.)

1. *Chas. A. Wolverton (R), 72
2. *T. Millet Hand (R)
3. *Jas. Coats Auchincloss (R)
4. Frank Thompson Jr. (D)
5. *Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. (R), 38
6. *Harrison A. (Pete) Williams Jr. (D), 34
7. *Wm. Beck Widnall (R)
8. *Gordon Canfield (R)
9. *Frank C. Osmers Jr. (R)
10. *Peter Wallace Rodino Jr. (D)
11. *Hugh J. Addonizio (D)
12. *Robt. Winthrop Kean (R)
13. *Alfred D. Sieminski (D)
14. T. Jas. Tumulty (D)

NEW MEXICO (2 D)

AL *John J. Dempsey (D)
AL *Antonio M. Fernandez (D), 52

NEW YORK (27 R., 15 D., 1 vacant)

1. *Stuyvesant Wainwright 2d (R), 33
2. *Steven B. Derounian (R)
3. *Frank J. Becker (R)
4. *Henry J. Latham (R)
5. *Albert H. Bosch (R)
6. *Lester Holtzman (D)
7. *Jas. J. Delaney (D)
8. Victor L. Anfuso (D)
9. *Eugene J. Keogh (D)
10. *Mrs. Edna Flannery Kelly (D), 48
11. *Emanuel Celler (D)
12. *Francis Edwin Dorn (R), 43
13. *Abraham J. Multer (D)
14. *John J. Rooney (D)
15. John H. Ray (R)
16. *Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D)
17. *Frederic René Coudert Jr. (R)
18. *Jas. Geo. Donovan (D)
19. *Arthur G. Klein (D)
20. Irwin D. Davidson (D)
21. Herbert Zalenko (D), 48
22. *Sidney A. Fine (D), 51
23. *Isidore Dollinger (D), 51 Nov. 13
24. *Chas. A. Buckley (D), 64
25. *Paul A. Fino (R), 40
26. *Ralph Abernethy Gamble (R)
27. *Ralph Waldo Gwinn (R), 70
28. *Mrs. Katharine Price Collier St. George (R)
29. *J. Ernest Wharton (R)
30. *Leo Wm. O'Brien (D), 54
31. *Dean Park Taylor (R), 52
32. *Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (R), 65
33. *Clarence Evans Kilburn (R), 61
34. *Wm. R. Williams (R)
35. *Roy Walter Riehlman (R), 55
36. *John Taber (R), 74
37. *Wm. Sterling Cole (R), 50
38. *Kenneth B. Keating (R), 54
39. *Harold Chas. Ostertag (R), 58
40. *Wm. Edw. Miller (R), 40
41. *Edmund P. Radwan (R), 43
42. *John R. Pillion (R), 50
43. *Danl. Alden Reed (R), 79

E.D.

NORTH CAROLINA (1 R., 11 D.)

1. *Herbert Covington Bonner (D)
2. *Lawrence H. Fountain (D), 41
3. *Graham Arthur Barden (D)
4. *Harold Draubar Cooley (D)
5. *Thurmond Chatham (D)
6. *Carl Thos. Durham (D)
7. *Frank Ertel Carlyle (D)
8. *Chas. Bennett Deane (D)
9. *Hugh Q. Alexander (D)
10. *Chas. Raper Jonas (R)
11. *Woodrow Wilson Jones (D)
12. *Geo. A. Shuford (D)

NORTH DAKOTA (2 R.)

1. *Usher Lloyd Burdick (R), 80
2. *Otto Krueger (R)

OHIO (16 R., 5 D., 1 vacant)

1. *Gordon H. Scherer (R)
2. *Wm. Emil Hess (R), 56
3. *Paul F. Schenck (R), 55
4. *Wm. M. McCulloch (R), 53 Nov. 24
5. *Cliff Clevenger (R), 69
6. *Jas. G. Polk (D), 58
7. *Clarence J. Brown (R), 61
8. *Jackson E. Betts (R)
9. Thos. Ludlow Ashley (D), 31
10. *Thos. A. Jenkins (R)
11. *Oliver P. Bolton (R)
12. *John M. Vorys (R)
13. A. D. Baumhart Jr. (R)
14. *Wm. Haynes Ayres (R)
15. John E. Henderson (R)
16. *Frank T. Bow (R)
17. *J. Harry McGregor (R), 58
18. *Wayne L. Hays (D)
19. *Michael Jos. Kirwan (D)
20. *Michael A. Feighan (D)
21. Chas. A. Vanik (D)
22. *Mrs. Frances Payne Bingham Bolton (R), 69
23. Wm. E. Minshall (R)

OKLAHOMA (1 R., 5 D.)

1. *Page Belcher (R)
2. *Ed Edmondson (D)
3. *Carl Albert (D)
4. *Tom Steed (D)
5. *John Jarman (D)
6. *Victor Wickersham (D)

OREGON (4 R.)

1. *Walter Norblad (R)
2. *Sam Coon (R)
3. Mrs. Edith Green (D), 44
4. *Harris Ellsworth (R)

PENNSYLVANIA (19 R., 11 D.)

1. *Wm. A. Barrett (D)
2. *Wm. Thos. Granahan (D)
3. *Jas. A. Byrne (D)
4. *Earl Chudoff (D)
5. *Wm. Jos. Green Jr. (D)
6. *Hugh D. Scott Jr. (R)
7. *Benj. F. James (R)
8. *Karl C. King (R)
9. *Paul Bartram Dague (R)
10. *Jos. L. Carrigg (R)
11. Danl. J. Flood (D)
12. *Ivor D. Fenton (R)
13. *Saml. K. McConnell Jr. (R)
14. *Geo. Milton Rhodes (D)
15. *Francis E. Walter (D)
16. *Walter M. Mumma (R)
17. *Alvin Ray Bush (R)
18. *Richard M. Simpson (R)
19. Jas. M. Quigley (D)
20. *Jas. E. Van Zandt (R)
21. *Augustine Bernard Kelley (D)
22. *John P. Saylor (R)
23. *Leon Harry Gavin (R)
24. *Carroll D. Kearns (R)
25. Frank M. Clark (D)
26. *Thos. E. Morgan (D)
27. *Jas. Grove Fulton (R)
28. *Herman P. Eberharter (D)
29. *Robt. J. Corbett (R)
30. *Mrs. Vera Daerr Buchanan (D), 52

RHODE ISLAND (2 D.)

1. *Aime J. Forand (D)
2. *John Edw. Fogarty (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA (6 D.)

1. *Lucius Mendel Rivers (D), 49
2. *John Jacob Riley (D)
3. *Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn (D), 38
4. *Robt. T. Ashmore (D)

E.D.

5. *Jas. Prioleau Richards (D)
6. *John L. McMillan (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA (2 R.)

1. *Harold O. Lovre (R)
2. *Ellis Yarnal Berry (R), 52

TENNESSEE (2 R., 7 D.)

1. *Brazilla Carroll Reece (R)
2. *Howard H. Baker (R)
3. *Jas. B. Frazier Jr. (D)
4. *Jos. L. Evins (D)
5. *Jas. Percy Priest (D)
6. Ross Bass (D)
7. *Tom Murray (D)
8. *Jere Cooper (D)
9. *Clifford Davis (D)

TEXAS (22 D.)

AL *Martin Dies (D)
1. *Wright Patman (D)
2. *Jack B. Brooks (D)
3. *Brady Gentry (D)
4. *Saml. Taliaferro Rayburn (D), 72
5. Bruce Alger (R), 36
6. *Olin E. Teague (D)
7. *John Dowdy (D)
8 *Albert Thomas (D)
9. *Clark Wallace Thompson (D)
10. *Homer Thornberry (D)
11. *Wm. Robt. (Bob) Poage (D), 53
12. Jim Wright (D)
13. *Frank Neville Ikard (D)
14. John J. Bell (D)
15. Jos. M. Kilgore (D)
16. J. T. Rutherford (D)
17. *Omar Burleson (D)
18. *Walter E Rogers (D)
19. *Geo. H. Mahon (D)
20. *Paul J. Kilday (D)
21. *O. Clark Fisher (D), 51 Nov. 22

UTAH (2 R.)

1. Dr. Henry Aldous Dixon (R), 62
2. *Wm. A. Dawson (R)

VERMONT (1 R.)

AL *Winston Lewis Prouty (R)

VIRGINIA (3 R., 7 D.)

1 *Edw. John Robeson Jr. (D), 64
2. *Porter Hardy Jr. (D)
3. *J. Vaughan Gary (D)
4. *Watkin M. Abbitt (D)
5. *Wm. M. Tuck (D)
6. *Richard H. Poff (R)
7. *Burr Powell Harrison (D)
8. *Howard Worth Smith (D)
9. Pat Jennings (D)
10. *Joel T. Broyhill (R)

WASHINGTON (6 R., 1 D.)

AL *Don Magnuson (D)
1. *Thos. M. Pelly (R)
2. *Jack Westland (R)
3. *Russell V. Mack (R)
4. *Hal Holmes (R)
5. *Walt Horan (R)
6. *Thor C. Tollefson (R)

WEST VIRGINIA (1 R., 5 D.)

1. *Robt. H. Mollohan (D)
2. *Harley O. Staggers (D)
3. *Cleveland M. Bailey (D)
4. M. G. Burnside (D)
5. *Mrs. Elizabeth Kee (D)
6. *Robt. C. Byrd (D)

WISCONSIN (8 R., 2 D.)

1. *Lawrence H. Smith (R)
2. *Glenn R. Davis (R)
3. *Gardner R. Withrow (R)
4 *Clement John Zablocki (D), 42 Nov. 18
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)
6. *Wm. K. Van Pelt (R)
7. *Melvin R. Laird (R)
8. *John W. Byrnes (R)
9. *Lester R. Johnson (D)
10. *Alvin Edw. O'Konsky (R), 47

WYOMING (1 R.)

AL E. Keith Thomson (R)

ALASKA (1 D. delegate)

*Edw. Lewis (Bob) Bartlett (D)

HAWAII (1 R. delegate)

*Mrs. Elizabeth Pruett Farrington (R)